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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Sir Home Popham, K.M. and F.R.S. *Commodore of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet, &c.*

AMONG the tasks imposed on a biographer, there are none more delicate, and perhaps few more difficult, than to attempt the delineation of a character whose conduct has become the object of obloquy, party violence, and, in all probability, undue representation. Nothing can be more grossly unfair, than the attempt that has frequently been made, to use a quaint and very vulgar term, though we know of no other so appropriate on the present occasion, of pitting the merits of one man against those of another. It is not a question proper for a biographer to ask, nor is it decent even in a private man to enquire, whether A has fought as bravely as B; the only matter the world has to decide on is, whether A has, or has not, done his duty. To avoid every thing like invidious remarks or comparison, we shall most scrupulously avoid all mention whatever, by which the most distant hint can be drawn to what competition or comparison we allude; suffice it for us to say, that we most strongly reprobate every idea of competition or comparison, and, under that firm impression, regulate our own conduct accordingly.

It is the fortune, or rather the chance, perhaps, of some men, either to throw themselves, or be thrown by the bias of their own inclinations, into situations where those very acts, which ought to render them popular, produce an effect directly operating to the contrary; nor, if we reflect for a moment, on the envy naturally predominant in the human mind, shall we marvel for a moment at this fact The gallant person, a sketch of whose life we are about to attempt giving, feeling an enthusiasm not exceeding the duty of a naval officer, though perhaps extending beyond those limits, within which the rules of British service are confined, has, at different times, with the most laudable zeal, and displaying a truly heroic and British spirit, volunteered on various services, where he has most eminently distinguished himself, and in consequence of which, sorry are we to remark, we fear that he has drawn down upon himself, some of those malignant and envious remarks which will ever arise in the breast and in the speech of those who are deprived of the advantage of making the same exertions.

Sir Home is a gentleman certainly of Irish extraction, and as to the particular place of his birth, that appears a matter of doubt among biographers; nor, indeed, be the fact what it may, do we think it of any material consequence to name the precise spot where he was born; suffice it to say, he is the son of a man of family and consideration, who was consul at Tetuan in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco. He received the first rudiments of his education at Westminster School, and, as a very unusual step for a person, who afterwards devoted his life to the naval service, went to the University of Cambridge; he, however, continued there only twelve months. His debut in the naval service was under the auspices of that very able and intelligent officer Admiral Thompson, with whom he proceeded to sea, about the year 1778, being then only seventeen years of age. With this gentleman he was present at the memorable attack and capture of Don Langara, and the Spanish squadron by the late Lord Rodney; but Capt. Thompson being at that time employed only in a frigate, it was not to be expected Mr. Popham could be in any more interesting degree connected with the encounter, than as a mere spectator. The war concluded, leaving Mr. Popham without further provision or appointment than his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, and a life of indolence, ill suiting his inclination, or his pocket, he was naturally led to direct his views into some quarter where they could be best furthered and promoted; on this occasion India presented itself to him, and he seized the opportunity, not only without hesitation, but with avidity. His first employment was in the line of a naval surveyor, a subject he had acquired peculiar knewledge of, and in the execution of which service he failed not to afford the highest satisfaction to the committee, who, at the special recommendation of Earl Cornwallis, at that time Governor-General of India, thought fit to appoint him to survey an harbour on the river Hoogley. This operation being performed, Mr. Popham took upon him the command of a country ship, and having been, in the course of his voyage, driven by tempestuous weather, through the Streights of Malacca, first conceived the idea of proposing a marine establishment at Pulo-Penang, now better known by the name of Prince of Wales's Island. This project, it is well known, has since been matured into perfection, and pro-

mises to be ultimately productive of the most solid advantages to Great Britain. Considering himself, as he certainly was, perfectly independent of all control on the part of the British East India Company, having acted for some years as what is called a free merchant or trader, he thought it by no means incompatible with his own honour and dignity, to accept of the command of an East India ship under imperial colours, called the Etrusco. On account of that jealousy constantly subsisting in the British Government, particularly in all matters where commerce is concerned, and more peculiarly so, perhaps, in all cases of controversies with so powerful a body as the East India Company, it could not be expected but that every opposition would be afforded that could in any degree counteract the commerce which appeared to be inimical, or at least threatening to be so. The Etrusco was accordingly captured when on her passage from Bengal to Ostend, under the common pretence that a considerable part of her property being *bona fide* British, and the usage of foreign colours; nothing more than one of those practices commonly resorted to on all such occasions. This event, however, which at first glance persons might be induced to believe somewhat unfortunate, has been considered as among the most lucky epochs of his early life: driven by the calls and pressures of business, he was naturally under the necessity of proceeding to the continent, where he distinguished himself very materially during the expedition commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in Flanders and in Holland; insomuch, that, at the special instance and recommendation of his highness, he was advanced to the rank of post-captain. In the defence of Nieuport against the French, he rendered the most eminent service, and not only conceived the plan of embodying and arming the fishermen of that coast and forming a corps of fencibles for home defence, against any future approach of France, but was himself entrusted with the command-in-chief of such corps—a service he expeditiously and completely performed

At the time of the memorable invasion made by Pichegru, on the United Provinces, the enemy, it may be well remembered, with an expedition at that time unprecedented and unparalleled, rapidly overran the whole country; and after making themselves master of many of the principal fortresses, laid siege to Nimeguen; this post was of the most material consequence, and was of course maintained with the utmost obstinacy. The exertions of Captain Popham were extremely conspicuous on this occasion, and it is to those exertions that he is said most deservedly to have acquired the protection of the commander-in-chief, who bestowed on him his highest regards, and recommendation. The power of the French armies being however ultimately successful, the British troops were compelled to retire; and on their re-embarking from the continent, Captain Popham was appointed the agent to superintend that important operation. After this time, Captain Popham appears to have continued out of what is called commission, that is to say, he was not actually captain of any ship of war for some years. The time, during this interval, is reported to have been occupied in aiding and arranging the organization of that corps, better known by the name of sea-fencibles; the peculiar advantages resulting from which are, in case of any actual invasion or necessity, almost incalculable. Early in the year 1798, intelligence having been received by the British Government, of formidable preparations, threatening to be extremely injurious to Great Britain, making at Flushing, and the collection at different places of a flotilla intended to have been conveyed by inland navigation to Dunkirk and Ostend, it was determined that most prompt measures should be used to attempt the destruction, if not of the flotilla itself, at least of the means by which it was intended to be conveyed to the place of its destination. A light British squadron was ordered to be equipped for this purpose, and Captain Popham was selected to take upon him the command; he accordingly hoisted his pendant on board the Expedition of 26 guns, and having taken on board a corps of 2000 men, under the orders Major-General Coote, quitted Margate on the 14th day of May, but was not fortunate enough to close in with the land, until after he had been five days at sea; at which time, as though the very elements contended against the expedition, the wind not only became contrary, but blew so violently as to render it necessary that the whole flotilla should put to sea.

A short consultation was immediately after held by the commander-in-chief of the land forces, and it was spiritedly determined, encouraged perhaps in some degree by flattering intelligence which they had received, to attempt one of their principal posts by a coup de main. This was carried into immediate effect, and was, in its onset, crowned with the most complete success that ever attended any expedition whatever. The sluice-gates were mined and blown up; the canal, on which not only an infinite sum of money had been expended, but had required five years labour to bring to the state of perfection in which it was become, in a great measure, ruined. Still, however, the mischief was not considered so complete as it was hoped

it might have been, but the partial failure, in this respect, has never been attributed even by those who are always in the habit of seeing the worst side of public affairs, to any want of conduct, to any mismanagement or neglect, on the part of Captain Popham. The cause of that failure we almost hesitate to relate, feeling ourselves called upon on such an occasion, by the nature of the excuse, to arraign, in some measure, the decrees, dictates, and decisions of Providence; such, however, is the plain and simple fact, that the troops, after having overcome all the apparent and prominent difficulties of the expedition, had most successfully commenced and carried on that devastation against the operations of the enemy, till the elements rose, as it were, in hostility against them, and not only forbade all further injury, but compelled the late victors in the very hour of success, to capitulate for their own safety, and for their own lives. The result was mortifying, and the only consolation there could be afforded to it was, that under all its circumstances it was irremediable; once more suffice it for us to say, our commander on this occasion lost neither reputation or fame.

The knowledge acquired by Captain Popham, during his services and employments in Holland on former occasions, appeared to qualify him peculiarly for any employment or subsequent attack on that country, where such local knowledge might be deemed requisite. On this account, it would rather have excited wonder had he not been among the persons confidentially employed in this species of service. In the year 1799, the invasion of the United Provinces was, as is well known, a measure agreed on in the British Cabinet, and decided to be carried on in conjunction and co-operation with an embarkation of troops from Russia; the superintendance and management of which was confided to Captain Popham, who purposely repaired immediately to Cronstadt, where he was received by the Emperor, not merely with every attention due to his character, but with a consideration, extremely flattering from such a personage, who bestowed on him, not only many munificent and valuable imperial presents, but raised him to the dignity of Knight of Malta, an honour which was afterwards confirmed by the acquiescence of his Britannic Majesty.

In the course of the expedition which immediately ensued, Capt. Popham bore a very distinguished share, as appears from the very pointed manner in which his conduct is remarked on by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his dispatches dated from the head-quarters, Schagen-broog, Sept. 26. "Captain Sir Home Popham," says the official account, "and the several officers of my staff, exerted themselves to the utmost, and rendered me the most essential service. I feel also much indebted to the spirited conduct of a detachment of seamen, under Sir Home Popham, and Capt. Godfrey, of the navy, in the conduct of three gun-boats, each carrying one 12 pound carronade, which acted with considerable effect on the Alkmaar canal."

The service, indeed, which he had thus rendered, was esteemed by his Majesty and his ministers, as of the highest value; and Sir Home, as a remuneration for those services, had a pension of 800l. per year, bestowed on him. The views of the British Government became after this time, as it were, naturally directed towards Egypt; and the co-operation of a small expedition to be sent into the Red Sea, escorting a detachment of the Indian army in support of what it was deemed proper to send from Europe, were considered among the most wise and salutary measures that could be adopted. Sir Home, on this occasion, was selected to command the expedition, and was appointed Captain of the Romney, of 50 guns. It were irrelevant, and certainly very uninteresting, to enter into any minute detail of the particular circumstances and occurrences which attended the voyage: suffice it to say, the service was executed in a manner that completely justified, not only the expectations, and wishes of his countrymen, but maintained, on all occasions, the dignity and honour of his country, as well as preserved, by a variety of useful and wholesome regulations which he adopted, the health and personal vigour of all persons under his command; points, at first sight, perhaps of immaterial consequence, but which, on mature inspection, will be found much more closely connected with the good of the public service than they might on a transient view appear to be. On his return to Europe early in the year 1803, he found himself involved in a violent scene of obloquy and popular abuse. During his absence, a Board of Inquiry had been instituted, under the authority of the Admiralty, and sanctioned by Parliament, erecting a commission, vesting a power in certain persons therein-named, to investigate all matters relative to the navy, and report thereon.

With all that delicacy and anxiety we must naturally feel in canvassing a subject which has become the recent and general theme of popular outcry, debate, and, we had almost been induced to say, persecution; we shall content ourselves with candidly wishing, and indeed expressing our belief, that the very enemies to Sir Home Popham themselves wish they had not pur-

sued their investigations with that determined virulence which appears to have superseded all candour in the pursuit of them: such is invariably the case in the majority of all popular disputes or controversies: hurried on by the enthusiastic spirit of party zeal, men rush into opinions hastily which they afterwards feel themselves unable to sustain, and are consequently under the very disagreeable necessity of abandoning, though to the evident injury of their own feelings, and perhaps their own character; certain it were an act of injustice to Sir Home Popham, not to say that many of the charges urged against him continue to this moment unproved, and several others to have originated in fancy only; the whole matter, however, is on record, and stands on one hand as an indisputable document to be referred to at all times in proof of the rectitude of this gentleman's conduct, and of the errors made in the accusations brought against him.

Treading, therefore, as we feel we do, on fairy ground, and candidly confessing ourselves restrained by certain reasons, which it were needless and impertinent to state, we shall talk only of facts; by so doing, we shall at least avoid disgrace, however we may incur hatred and censure: in respect to these we are perfectly indifferent, and shall therefore content ourselves with merely producing positive evidence in proof of Sir Home Popham's high merits:

Extract of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Harness, of his Majesty's 87th regt. of foot.

"We had now no boat remaining—the gale increased—she was reported to have made six feet water, and her officers were not without apprehensions of her going to pieces. At seven o'clock, three ships appeared in sight; but so far to leeward, that, with the sea and wind with which they had to contend, little hope was entertained of their affording any assistance; however we soon discovered one of them to be his Majesty's ship Romney, which, about ten o'clock, anchored at about two miles and a half from Calcutta, when Sir Home directed the Duchess of York to anchor at a middle distance from us, and at twelve the Romney's launch came on board: by nine in the evening every man of the 80th regiment, except the seven drowned in the long boat, was taken on board the Romney

"It is to the skilful position Sir Home Popham took up, so as to enable his boats to sail to and from the wreck, to the excellence of his boats (for although two transports came up in the course of the day, not a boat could they venture out), and to the dexterity of his well trained boats' crews, we are eminently indebted for the salvation of so many lives.

"The humane personal attention of Sir Home Popham to the comfort of the troops, many of whom reached the Romney in a very weakly state, will long be remembered with the warmest gratitude.

"On the morning of the 14th, the Romney having dragged from her anchors, Sir Home cut his cables and ran for this bay, leaving the Duchess of York to take on board any baggage that might by accident be saved from the wreck. The sea had reached her main deck before the last division of the detachment left her.

"At this place we found shelter from the sun and weather in a few buildings inhabited by fishermen; we therefore landed the whole of the detachment on the evening of the 14th, watching the arrival of his Majesty's ship Wilhelmina from Suez, whither Sir Home Popham had dispatched directions for her to hasten to this place, to take the detachment to Madras.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"W. HARNESS, Lieut.-Col."

So much for political controversy, or rather persecution. Notwithstanding, however, this apparent cloud which, in the opinion of the ignorant and prejudiced, might seem at this moment to hang over Sir Home Popham, his merit was nevertheless considered as outweighing all popular calumny, and ministers esteemed him the most proper person to be entrusted with the execution of a project concerted against the minor ports of the enemy. In consequence of this determination, Sir Home hoisted his pendant, in the latter end of the year 1804, on board the Antelope, in an unpropitious moment. It becomes the duty of every biographer to explain in the fullest, even though that manner should rise into prolixity, the conduct of the person whose memoirs he attempts to give: it were an act of injustice, therefore, to the character of Sir Home, were we to give any garbled detail of perhaps the only exploit in which he was ever concerned, where success did not crown his sanguine and patriotic endeavours; let, then, his own honest relation speak for itself:

"Antelope, Downs, Dec. 10, 1804.

"My Lord,—I avail myself of the first moment of my return to the Downs, to acquaint you, that towards noon, on Saturday the 8th, the wind promised to come from the S.E. and knowing it to be your Lordship's intention to attack the enemy at every assailable point, I sent the Dart, on the close of the evening, to an assigned station between Sengate and Fort Lapen, accompanied by the Susannah explosion-vessel, and two carcasses, with a view of making an assault against Port Rouge.

"Lieut. Steuart, of the Monarch, commanded the explosion-vessel; Mr. Bartho-

lomew, Acting Lieutenant of the Antelope, had charge of the first carcass intended to be applied; and Capt. Brownrigg requested to take the other.

"Your Lordship is aware how difficult it is to ascertain the precise injury done to the enemy in an enterprise of this nature, which in most cases must be undertaken in the night; but that you may be possessed of the best information in that respect, I sent the Fox cutter, whose master is an active intelligent man, and well acquainted with Fort Rouge, to reconnoitre the place as close as possible without risk; and I annex his report to Lieut Steuart's, as the clearest that can be given of the able and officer-like manner in which the Susannah was placed, and the evident consequences of such an application even under circumstances of considerable disadvantage.

"I very much regret that Mr. Bartholomew could not fetch the port, for I am positive he would have lashed the carcass to the piles; he, however, very prudently returned with it to the Dart; and although something prevented the second carcass from going off, which evidently had been striking against the piles from the indention at one end, yet he recovered and brought it also on board.

"I am most perfectly satisfied with the zeal and activity manifested by Capt. Brownrigg on this occasion. The Dart was admirably placed, and every assistance afforded from her that could insure the success of this service, which must now be considered as confined to the efforts of the Susannah. And I take this opportunity of most particularly recommending Lieut. Steuart to your Lordship's notice, which I hope will also be extended to Mr. Bartholomew, notwithstanding he could not fetch the battery; and your Lordship must be alive to the enterprising conduct of those officers on a former occasion.

"I cannot conclude my report without assuring your Lordship that Lieut. Lake, of the Locust gun brig, who was appointed to cover the boats, behaved in a most exemplary manner, by keeping so close in as to draw all the fire upon his own vessel; and I have great satisfaction in stating that not an officer or man was hurt in this operation. I have the honour to be, &c.

"HOME POPHAM."

"Right Hon. Lord Keith, K B."

In the year 1805, the fiery ordeal of public opinion being in great measure passed through, Sir H. Popham was appointed to command, as senior officer with rank of commodore, an expedition sent against the Dutch settlement of the Cape of Good Hope; the result of which expedition, although so recent, it were an act perhaps of injustice to the character of the commander to comment upon lightly and generally: let us refer to the official report.*

"On the third instant (Jan. 1806), we made Table land, and on the 4th, in the evening, we reached our preconcerted anchorage to the westward of Robbin Island, though too late to do any thing but take a superficial view of Blue Berg Bay, where it was proposed to land the main body of the army; making, however, a demonstration off Green Point with the Leda frigate and transports, containing the 24th regiment, which was certainly well executed by Capt. Honyman. On the 5th, at three o'clock in the morning, the troops were put into the boats and assembled alongside the Espoir; but the surf ran so high that a landing was deemed totally impracticable, and consequently the troops returned to their ships; and I immediately accompanied him on board the Espoir for the purpose of making a close examination of the whole coast, from Craig's Tower to Lospard's Bay; on no part of which did it appear possible to land a single boat without extreme danger.

"To the evil consequences of delay in commencing operations on an enemy's coast, was to be added the very alarming possibility that some reinforcement might arrive by one of the various squadrons in motion when we left Europe; and therefore the General and myself were induced to consider that however difficult the task might be of advancing from Saldannah Bay, yet it was an object of very great importance to accomplish a safe and speedy landing for the troops; and the instant the decision was made, the Diomede, with the transports of the 38th regiment, the cavalry ships, and a proportion of artillery, under the orders of Brigadier-General Beresford, sailed for Saldannah Bay, preceded by Capt. King in the Espoir, having on board Capt. Smyth of the engineers (an officer well acquainted with the country), with a view of seizing the post-master, and as many cattle as possible, antecedent to the arrival of the advanced division of the fleet. Soon after the Diomede weighed the westerly wind began to abate; and on the 5th, in the morning, the officers examining the beach reported that the surf had considerably subsided during the night, which indeed was

* The force put under his orders on this occasion consisted of the Diadem of 64 guns, on board which his own pendant was hoisted; the Belliqueux and Raisonable of the same force; the Diomede of 44; the Narcissus and Leda frigates; the Espoir sloop, and the Encounter gun-brig.

so evident from the Diomede, when she stood in shore, that I requested Sir David Baird to permit General Fergusson and Colonel Brownrigg, the Quarter master-General, to attend the officer on his second examination, that their feelings might in some measure be balanced against those of professional men, and to satisfy the army that no measure in which its safety was so immediately connected, should be determined on without due and proper deliberation. In the mean time, the Diomede, Leda, and Encounter were placed in a situation to render the most effectual assistance; and the 71st and 72d regiments, with two field-pieces and a howitzer ready mounted, in the boats of the Raisonable and Belliqueux, rendezvoused alongside the two former ships, manifesting the most ardent desire for the signal from Gen. Fergusson. At this moment the Protector joined the squadron, and Capt. Rowley, who was well acquainted with the anchorage, volunteered his services to place her to the northward so as to cross the fire of the Encounter, and more effectually cover the landing of the troops. Capt. Downman at the same time went in shore with a light transport brig, drawing only six feet, to run her on the beach as a break-water, if it would in any degree facilitate the debarkation of the troops At half-past twelve, the Encounter conveyed, by signal, General Fergusson's opinion that a landing might be effected; and the joy that was manifest in the countenance of every officer, heightened the characteristic ardour of the troops, and, under an anxiety probably to be first on shore, induced them to urge the boats to extend their line of beach farther than was prudent, and occasioned the loss of one boat with a party of the 93d regiment. I report this event to their Lordships with the most unfeigned regret; and it is doubly painful to me, because, from all the efforts of an enemy, posted on an advantageous height, the army had only two men wounded on landing This circumstance must fully prove how well the covering-vessels were placed, and how ably their guns were served; and, I trust my country will acquit me of not having applied every expedient that could be devised to prevent the occurrence of an accident which I so sincerely deplore. The surf increased considerably towards the close of the evening, and about eight o'clock the landing of any more troops was stopped but recommenced in the morning, when all the men and prisoners which the General thought necessary to take were disembarked without a moment's loss of time.

"Conceiving that a detachment of the squadron might be of service at the head of the bay, I proceeded there with the Leda, Protector, and Encounter, and a division of transports; and I understand from firing that evening occasionally over the bank towards the Salt pan, that the enemy was obliged to move from an eligible situation which he had before occupied. On the following morning, we observed the British army advancing with an unparalleled rapidity over a heavy country, defended by a numerous train of well-served artillery; and as I conceived a few fresh troops might be applied to advantage, I desired Captain Downman to land with the marines of the squadron and two field-pieces, to await the arrival of Sir David Baird at the Reit Valley, whom I very soon after had the pleasure of personally congratulating on the victory he had obtained over a general of such high military fame as General Janssens.

"When the army was in motion to take its position at Craig's Tower, and while I was proceeding up the bay to anchor in the most convenient place for landing the battering-train, a flag of truce was observed coming towards the Diadem, by which I received the letter No. 1. from the Commandant of the town and castle; and the next day, in conjunction with Sir David Baird, the capitulation, No. 2. was accepted, and at six a royal salute was fired from the squadron, on his Majesty's colours being once more hoisted on the castle.

"Although their Lordships will perceive by the detailed accounts of our transactions here, and accompanying plan of the different dispositions which were made, that no brilliant service fell to the lot of the squadron I have the honour to command, yet it is what I owe to every officer and seaman to state, that, under the most laborious duty I ever experienced, their zeal never abated. To Captain Rowley I feel personally indebted for his readiness on every occasion; and I have no doubt but the highest satisfaction will be expressed of the conduct of Capt Byng, who commanded the marine battalion by an authority far exceeding mine. And I inclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of the report he made to me on the conduct of the officers serving in that battalion, to which, exclusive of those belonging to the squadron, are added Capt. Hardinge of the Salsette, and several other officers now on their passage to India to join their ships. Capt. Butterfield and Lieut. Cochrane, of the transports, were on all occasions ready to forward the service; and we are particularly indebted to Captains Cameron, Christopher, and Moring, of the Honourable Company's ships Duchess of Gordon, Sir William Pulteney, and Comet, who particularly exerted themselves in assisting the troops through the surf.

"It is impossible for me to transmit any returns of the stores taken by this opportunity, or the state of the Bato of 68 guns, in Seaman's Bay; but it is however so strongly reported, that the enemy has not succeeded in his attempt to burn her, that I have sent Capt. Percy to take possession of her, and if possible to move her into safety, as the enemy had totally abandoned her."

We have been induced to be more copious, extending, perhaps, in the opinion of some to a tedious prolixity, in the preceding extract; but we conceive we have manifold reasons for having thus long trespassed on the patience of the reader, and refreshed his memory more completely in respect to a transaction so recent, and which it is almost next to impossible but that he must recollect at least the outline of; we have therefore to remark, notwithstanding the facility with which this gigantic enterprise was executed under the fortunate (for we will use that term, if it be only to keep the antagonists of Sir H Popham in the best temper we are able) auspices of this gentleman, without the least noise, trouble, or anxiety, either on the part of the captors, or of the nation itself: deprecating every thing like a comparison of merits (for no person can hold more deservedly a higher opinion of the late captor than the writer of the present article), it was reduced by Sir Home with the most consummate ease. On a former occasion (and certainly the works had not fallen to decay by being in the possession of the English, was a matter of the utmost difficulty when reduced in the first instance) its conquest was considered as a grand epoch in the war, and as of the first national consequence. The restoration of it was reprobated, both in and out of parliament, in the severest terms; those who advised it were stigmatised as traitors to their country; and the advantages resulting to the British government from the possession of it were declared to be almost incalculable. Mark, now, the reverse of the medal—when taken for the second time, without noise, trouble, with trivial expence, and almost without bloodshed, it is most scandalously and *sneeringly* represented as a place of no consequence: so unimportant was it held to be, that the common suffrage (thanks constantly given on all other occasions, and on the conquest of the most petty settlement from the enemy) was not only withheld, but absolutely refused. "*Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it not in Ascalon!*"—But mark now the end of this *romantic* history; for were the historian and the biographer equally silent in recording these facts, future ages perhaps might be induced to consider them incredible. The first object of the expedition being fulfilled, Sir Home, burning with a truly popular desire of promoting what he considered the true interests of his country to the utmost of his power, after due consultation with the commander in chief of the military, judging the new conquest perfectly safe from any attack of the enemy, concerted an expedition, to be executed by a detachment, against one of the most important settlements in the possession of Spain, on the coast of South America.

This opinion appears to have been by no means hastily and loosely taken up, but to have been produced by serious information, strong reflection, and long, as well as prudent, consideration. The situation of the naval forces, both of France and Spain, were well known to, and well calculated upon, by Sir Home; he was well aware that although Spain herself might possess a few ships fit for service, she never would venture sending any of these to sea on any project or expedition of relief, unaided or unsupported by, at least, an equal force from France. The fleet of the latter he knew had been perfectly well disposed of by the two successive victories obtained by Lord Nelson and Sir T. Duckworth: what remained of their force (at least such as deserved to be so called) was securely confined to Brest harbour, by the British fleet; and the miserable remnant of all that remained to them on the side of the Atlantic, not exceeding four shattered ships, was still more securely cooped up at Cadiz; as to the squadron, which in spite of British watchfulness, had eluded the vigilance of its commanders, under the orders of Willeaumez, its destination was accurately ascertained to be towards another quarter of the world, where even supposing danger imminent, it certainly could not be afforded or diverted by any force under the orders of Sir Home. Actuated by this reflection and this knowledge, and fearing, as the event proved, but feeble resistance on the part of the assailed enemy, the expedition against Buenos Ayres was commenced. Its speedy and decisive issue is too recent to be forgotten. As the right to public enquiry, in respect to the merits or the crimes of Sir Home, extend not one step beyond this point—for this we must peremptorily insist on being the fact—we shall here pause, and content ourselves with requiring a candid answer to the simple questions: first, whether, which no person can deny the truth of, the wishes and views of the projector were fulfilled; and secondly, whether, after those wishes were in the first instance fulfilled, he could have averted, or, in any degree, palliated the misfortune, which subsequently took place. It is a mo-

lancholy truth, that in the British nation, the merits of the commander are almost universally appreciated, not by the intrinsic value of the service itself, but by the success, and by the consequences that attend it; so has it proved in the instance of Sir Home Popham: for without meaning any thing beyond a plain and candid remark on the conduct of those persons who have presumed to stand forth, on the present occasion, among the foremost of his persecutors, we trust it is not assuming too much to say, that the boldest among them would have shrunk from the task of hazarding the slighest charge against him, had the Spanish settlement of Buenos Ayres still continued a British possession. The subject is a bitter one, and we turn, in absolute disgust, from British ingratitude. In respect to the facts, it were almost an insult to the reader, and certainly a useless piece of printing autology, were we to offer any detail of an event so recent, at the same time so extensive, though we must observe also, from the singular ease, owing to the abilities of the commander-in-chief, with which it was accomplished, very unimportant. Here we must again recur to our first position and opinion, that it is of no consequence to the country, whether A has sustained a longer action by six hours than B, whether he had 500 men killed, or 15 only; the only simple question it has to ask, is, whether A has performed all the service that could have been required of B, had he been in the same situation? and here we rest our case.

We now come, like the peroration of a speech, to the acmé of the present biography of Sir Home: we shall now exclaim in the words of the poet, using the customary liberty of poetical fancy:

Treason has done its worst—nor steel nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further.

We feel, on this occasion, the high and due respect we ought to pay those honourable persons composing the court, who had an opportunity of canvassing and examining all the evidence adduced on this important occasion, in far too high estimation, to call forth any animadversion in the smallest degree hostile to their decision, notwithstanding that decision may in some respects vary from our own opinion: with all deference, therefore, we shall state the points we consider they had to deliberate upon. The only question, and the conclusion we have to draw is, whether those points have or have not been established: the question is almost completely of a legal nature, and relate very closely with legal argument, connected with a knowledge of the rules of the service, and any opinion in respect to duty; it resolves itself into the following simple points:

First, whether a commander-in-chief, be his rank what it may, possesses inherently, as that commander-in-chief, a discretionary power of extending his attacks to any quarter not absolutely included within any other district of command, whither he supposes the arms of his country may be carried with effect.

Secondly, whether, provided such powers are not inherent, Sir Home Popham possessed any special powers, or even parole authority for the extension of his services beyond the Cape of Good Hope (the given destination of the squadron).

Thirdly, provided he did not possess such powers, or such parole authority, in what manner is his conduct to be justified? did he, beyond all hope of palliation, err so violently against the rules of the service, be the event what it might, or did he only incur the popular odium, because notwithstanding success crowned his attempt the fruits of it were rendered for the time nugatory?

On the first of the queries we shall be completely silent; candour compels us to confess that every case must rest on its own basis. A variety of instances occur in naval history, where the most unlimited commands have been bestowed, and in some of them, perhaps, assumed without being bestowed to the highest national advantage. We instance the Earl of Peterborough for one of the former class, and many others. We shall not be invidious enough to point out those who have most deservedly acquired the highest popular applause; but that applause of the otherwise would-be antagonists, dare not exert its calumny, through the fear of its being strangled in its very birth, and of drawing down a general odium on the heads of those who dared to propagate it.

On the second head, we decidedly answer, that even admitting such powers not to be inherent, and that Sir Home Popham did not possess actually written powers for that purpose, he was nevertheless most indubitably invested with all possible parole authority to act according *to his own discretion*: we will venture to go farther than this, and say, first, that those who have now stood foremost in the rank of his assailants, would not have dared to have uttered a single breath in calumniation of him, had not certain political changes subsequently arisen which had raised them into consequence as enemies, and as persecutors.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

The Coffee-Room.—No. I.

Draw them like, for, I assure you,
You will want no car'catura.

Swift.

THE advice contained in my motto is well worthy the attention of all modern dramatists, whether distinguished as tragic, comic, or operatic, or ranking under the broader and more generally appropriate appellation of *farcical*. The motley groupes of spectres, virtuous rakes, sailor jockies, compilers of dictionaries, architects, and auctioneers, decking the *present* stage, when compared with the chastly dignified, or the naturally ludicrous characters that adorned the *former*, afford as striking a contrast as the two kings in Hamlet, or the window of a print-shop in St. James's-street opposed to a collection of the Flemish school. Nature possesses, not only a more *pleasing*, but also a more *eccentric* creative power than belongs to any author's brain; and, since the writers for the stage have, in general, no particular aversion towards borrowing, it would certainly be most proper, as well as advantageous, for them to copy only where success must inevitably reward their plagiarisms.

As to the herd of novelists, male and female, whose labours seem chiefly intended to encourage our paper manufactories and employ our journeymen printers, I forbear to press on *their* attention a lesson, which, if observed, would materially diminish such beneficial effects. Besides, they may still continue to afford amusement to girls and old maids without attending to either nature or common sense: the deficient *observation of youth*, and the impaired *memory of age*, being alike insensible to the grossest violations of probability.

That pulling down others powerfully assists self-elevation, a reference to our most famous, political, clerical, and legal characters, will sufficiently prove; and we accordingly do not find them backward to adopt this expedient. Sanctioned, therefore, by such authorities, I trust the preceding observations will be generally received as a very proper introduction to a new undertaking; nay, I even hope to be acquitted by the parties I have reflected on, of either envy or ill-nature, my sole object being to recommend *myself*, not to condemn *them*.

Having thus got over that *Pons asinorum* of authors, the introduction, it now becomes necessary that I should give my readers some account of the person who addresses them, why he has thus intruded on their *present* attention, and what claims he may fancy himself to possess on their *future* patronage. Without regularly elucidating *any* of these matters, the following account may perhaps afford sufficient information on *all*.

In a tavern, near Fleet-market, there is allotted for the accommodation of a select few, an apartment, which could never have aspired so high as the title adopted for this paper, had there existed in the *Chain of Being* any intermediate connecting link between a coffee-room and the parlour of a public-house. This, however, not being the case, and as it is undoubtedly superior to the *last* of these social receptacles, its inmates dignify it with the appellation of the *first*.

This spot forms the select rendezvous of a party of eight; who, from habit, or various causes, have become in some degree essential to each other's comfort. They meet here nightly; and, although their attendance is voluntary, few instances of absence ever occur. To a conversation which took place in this society the present paper owes its existence: but, before proceeding to detail it, my readers ought in justice to be further informed respecting the personages who supported it.

The first character belonging to the coffee-room, meriting description, is the one *most difficult* to describe. Like a countenance shadowed by a veil, the features of which, though boldly prominent and strongly marked, yet, as they partially and separately discover themselves, cannot be portrayed with exactness, the harmony and effect of the whole being broken by concealment; so the thoughts, actions, and even passions, of Mr. Courtland, as at intervals developed by occasion, afford no general characteristic of his mind. His opinions, ever stamped with excellence, pass current

in the society, and carry with them the authority of decision; yet, when compared with each other, they frequently appear to belong to opposite tempers, and varied dispositions. His heart may, with justice, be likened to a volcanic mass, whose heterogeneous composition proves the violence of some former convulsion. That he has drank deeply of misfortune is evident, but the peculiar nature of his griefs remains unknown. A long residence abroad, a strong natural judgment polished by education, and a certain air of reserved dignity, which even declining circumstances cannot divest him of, render his conversation instructive and amusing, and his company courted as an honour by the coffee-room. His companions regard him with a respect and awe, not exacted by petulant pride, but a willing tribute to superior talent and evident unhappiness.

The second, and, perhaps, the *only* remaining member of the society requiring or deserving minute notice in the first instance, is a young man possessing genius, a warm and generous disposition, a keen susceptibility of feeling, and an innate love of virtue; but being also naturally headstrong, thoughtless, and unstable, and the education he received tending to counteract his *good* qualities and strengthen his *bad*, at his first outset in life he plunged into difficulties and embarrassments, which are hourly encreased by the means he resorts to for relief. Ever ready to adopt the expedient of the moment, regardless of consequences, he materially injures his credit and reputation without amending his circumstances. Want of patronage renders his talents unavailing, necessity has corroded his principles, and the continued displeasure of the prudent gradually sears his sensibility. Yet timely assistance might still save Henry Treswell; for his vices are the *effect*, not the *cause* of his misfortunes. Those, however, who have relief in their power cannot make this distinction, and the few who pity his approaching ruin, possess not the means to avert it.

The other inmates of the coffee-room may be described in fewer words.

Mr. Pamphlet, the bookseller, alike inquisitive as communicative;—his brain, like his shop, filled with visionary plans, ideas jumbled together without method or arrangement, and opinions selected without taste or judgment. Generally good natured, and ever ready to serve the person who flatters his vanity.

Mr. Febrifuge, a very excellent tooth-drawer, phlebotomist, and accoucheur, but a very wretched punster, whose principal motive in attending to conversation is to catch at a double meaning; and who seems to have made choice of his profession on account of its furnishing him with a few miserable quirks. He will tell you, that you must not pretend to vie with him in wit, because he has scientifically studied the art of cutting up; that an unfortunate accident generally increases his patents (patience); that he has in his time *given birth* to many *lively subjects*, and brought *many hidden things to light*. Independent of this foible, Mr. F. is an estimable character; though skilful, humane, and active, his practice realizes but moderate profits, for his anxiety to relieve does not depend on the sufferer's ability to reward.

In Mr. Demur, the society boasts an *honest* but a *sharp* attorney. A man of keen penetration, and strong good sense—a severe critic—and a furious politician.

Doctor Comment and Captain Snap have respectively signalized themselves in fierce, though different warfare—the former, as a curate in the metropolis, against our spiritual foes; the latter, as the commander of a frigate, against our carnal enemies. From the accounts given by the parties themselves, it appears certain, that had not the *divine* lost his *rector*, and the *warrior* his *leg*, the moral and the physical safeties of Great Britain must have been now permanently secured; and his *infernal* majesty left to mutual condolence with his *imperial* brother, the one compelled to renounce all influence over the heart, the other his depredations on the ocean. But, alas! the career of each is still unfortunately prolonged, for the above melancholy accidents have reduced both Doctor and Captain to inactive recital, in place of animated exertion. De-

barred from the latter, they indulge copiously in the former; and the coffee-room has frequently to listen to dissertations, the prolixity of which requires all the learning of the sage, and the quaint humour of the hero to qualify it.

In introducing myself *last* to my readers, as the eighth member of the society, I have *two* ends in view, each of which it is very necessary I should gain: first, to convince them that I am naturally diffident, and backward to intrude on their attention; and, secondly, to intimate that on the merits of my companions rests my sole claim to public notice. Like many other great men, *my* personal description may with great propriety be restricted to that of the office I hold, it being the only particular about me worthy remark. I act as secretary to the coffee-room, and in this capacity take an account of what passes at each of our meetings, register every conversation, and once a month read a general abstract of the whole. This, while it gives a permanency to what is worth preservation, discourages flippant or improper remarks, by the conviction that they must hereafter rise in judgment against the offenders.

The general insufficiency, and the consequent bad success of late periodical papers having been a subject of discussion in our society, the thought occurred that the advantages I possessed *ex officio*, might in this way be turned to account. In commencing a work having the actions and conversations of *real* characters for a basis, I at once obviate the two main difficulties that usually impede such an undertaking, personal inability, and uncertain assistance. The public being a many-headed monster, constitutes fearful odds against any *one* head; and casual communication is a fund insufficient as well as fluctuating. My resources have at least the advantages of being at once varied and permanent; but whether they may prove adequate to themselves, or competent through management, to answer general demand, is a question on which prediction would at this moment be exerted in vain.

Westminster, C.
Jan. 1807.

Translations *from* Ælian's Various History, *continued.*

No. 9.—*The piety of Æneas, and the compassion of the Grecians for the Trojans.*

After the taking of Troy, the Grecians commiserated the calamities of their captives, and, in the spirit of Greece, proclaimed, by a herald, that every citizen might carry off with him any piece of his furniture he chose. Æneas, neglecting every thing else, bore away on his shoulders his paternal deities. The Grecians, delighted with the religious disposition of the man, permitted him again to take away another article of his property:—He, placing his very aged father on his shoulders, bore him off. Not a little astonished at this, they went away without seizing any of his possessions; confessing "that they were reconciled to men, though natural enemies, who were so pious towards the gods and so respectful to their parents."

No. 10.—*Themistocles.*

Themistocles, the son of Neocles, compared himself to oak trees, saying that men run to them in a storm of rain, and seek to shelter themselves under their branches; but when the sky is serene, they go and strip away the bark, and break off the branches. He used also to say, that if any one were to shew him two paths, the one leading to the regions below, the other to a tribunal, he would more freely take that which would conduct him directly to the shades.

N.B. The preceding anecdote refers to the conduct of the Athenians towards this great general, who were glad to avail themselves of his abilities and talents against Xerxes in the moment of danger; and, afterward, accused him of interested designs, and banished him.

No. 11.—*Leonidas, and the three hundred who were ready to die with him for the safety of Greece.*

Leonidas, the Lacedæmonian, and his hundred soldiers, chose death, which the oracle had predicted would be their fate at Thermopylæ: and, fighting bravely and strenuously for Greece, they closed life with honour,

and secured to themselves a lasting reputation and immortal glory.

No. 12. — *Philip's moderation in victory, and the memento he wished to receive.*

Philip gained a great victory over the Athenians, at Chæronea; but, though exalted by success, he, at the same time, governed his mind and refrained from every thing insolent or injurious. On this account, he thought that one of his attendants should be accustomed to remind him that he was a man. He assigned this office to a youth; and it is reported, that he neither left his apartment, nor permitted any one to have access to him, before the page every day came and had accosted him three times with this proclamation: — "Philip, thou art a man."

No. 13.—*The Lacedæmonian women.*

The Lacedæmonian women, when they heard their sons had fallen in battle, went immediately to inspect the wounds, and to examine whether they were received before or behind. If the greater number of wounds appeared before, they carried their sons, with a proud step and a stern and severe countenance, to the tombs of their ancestors. But if the wounds had been received in the back, then they went away, ashamed and lamenting, with as much secresy as possible; and left their dead sons to be thrown into a common grave, or had them privately interred in a domestic sepulchre.

No. 14.—*Alexander's wishes to be called a god.*

Alexander, having conquered Darius, and made himself master of the Persian empire, was greatly elated with the success which attended him, and, aspiring at divinity, he sent an order to the Grecians to vote him into the number of the gods; ridiculously enough indeed; as if he could obtain by solicitations from men what had not been given to him by nature.— Some states voted one way, others another: the Lacedæmonians decreed, "since Alexander wishes to be a god, a god let him be." Very laconic, truly, and according to the manner of the country, reproving the folly of Alexander.

No. 15.—*Annon's desire of deification.*

Annon, the Carthaginian, swelling with pride, disdained to remain in the class of the human species, and imagined that a nobler rank and fame, than nature had allotted, was destined for him. He bought there a number of singing-birds, which he bred in the dark, and taught them one song; viz. "Annon is a god." When, hearing only one and the same sound, they were become masters of it, he let them fly away to different regions; supposing that this song of the birds would every where spread his honours. But as soon as they were on the wing, flying at large, and returned to their natural diet, they imitated the singing of other birds, and bad farewel to Annon and the lesson they had learned in their confinement.

No. 16.—*The mildness of Antigonus.*

Antigonus is reported to have been a king of mild and popular manners. He who is at leisure to acquaint himself with the actions of the man, and to form an estimate of them for himself, will apply to another quarter. What I am going to relate will shew his clemency and freedom from pride. This Antigonus, perceiving that his son behaved with much insolence and violence to his subjects, said to him, "Knowest thou, Son, that our royal power is only noble slavery?" * This language of Antigonus to his son breathed mildness and philanthropy. He who does not applaud it, seems, in my opinion, not to know the character of a king or a citizen, but prefers living under a tyrant and despot.

No. 17.—*Works in miniature.*

The works in miniature by Myrmechides, the Milessian, and Callicrates, the Lacedæmonian, were greatly admired. They made carts for four horses of so small a size, that a fly could cover them with its wings: and wrote an elegy of two lines, in golden characters, on a grain of Indian corn. A wise man, in my opinion, will not praise either of these curious performances. For what are they but an useless waste of time?

* Mr. Upton expresses his warm approbation of this sentiment, as perfectly right: for "even princes," he adds, "are not born for their own advantage, but for the good of the republic and state, which they ought to advance day and night."

No. 18.—*The singular madness of Thrasyllus.*

Thrasyllus, the Æxonian, was seized with a new and extraordinary species of insanity. For, removing from the city, he settled at the port Piræus; and, while he resided there, he conceived that all the ships which came into the harbour were his own, and entered them as such, and sent them out again. He rejoiced greatly when they came safe into port. He spent many years there in this disordered state of mind. His brother, on leaving Sicily, committed him to the care of a physician; and he was relieved from his disease. He often recollected the manner of his life in his state of insanity, and said that never any thing gave him so much pleasure as when he rejoiced in the safe return of the ships in which he had no property.

No. 19.—*The solicitude of Cæsar and Pompey to learn the principles of good government.*

Cæsar was not above attending the lectures of Anstor, or Pompey those of Cratippus. Nor, because they possessed great power, did they despise those who were able to do them essential benefit: but, though such great men themselves, they applied to them. For it appears they were not so desirous of ruling as of ruling well.

No. 20.—*Ismenias, without debasing himself, adores the Persian king.*

I will not conceal the conduct of Ismenias, the Theban; which was at once in the manner of a wise man and a Grecian. He was sent as an ambassador from his country, to the king of Persia. On coming there, he desired an audience on the business of his embassy. The Chiliarch, named Tithraustes, whose office it was to deliver messages to the king, and to introduce those who wished it, said to him in a pleasant manner, by an interpreter, "Theban stranger, it is the Persian law, that every one, who comes into the presence of the king, must prostrate himself on the ground before he be permitted to exchange a word with him. If, therefore, you would an interview with him yourself, you must do what the law requires; but if not, the business shall be transacted by us, without your prostrating yourself." Ismenias replied, "Conduct me to him." When he came near him, and was presented to the king, pulling off his ring, and letting it fall unperceived at his feet, he instantly threw himself along, as if in an act of prostration, took it up again, and preserved the appearance of practising the Persian homage; when, at the same time, he did nothing that would disgrace him among the Grecians. He thus obtained what he wanted, and all his negociations at Persia succeeded.

Account of Joseph Jackson, *a Poet, little known.*

WITH the exception of Doctor Dodd and of Richard Savage, I am not aware that our biography affords any instances of English poets who have been arraigned at the criminal tribunal of their country, and received the condemnation of the laws. Of Dodd and Savage it will not soon be forgotten, that the one suffered the execution of his sentence, and that the latter was with extreme difficulty reprieved, and, finally, pardoned.

It is, indeed, the legitimate province of mental cultivation to produce a taste for that which is morally amiable, and a dignified abhorrence of mean and degrading pursuits. Hence persons of this description are, generally speaking, less likely to be disgraced by tergiversation of mind and enormity of conduct, than the mere creatures of subterfuge and barter. There is in the exercise and improvement of human reason something that naturally ameliorates and raises the human character; there is, on the contrary, in the business of calculation and worldly profit something that has a powerful and almost insurmountable tendency to narrow and debase the best passions of our nature.

Happy should I therefore feel, if, in the subject of the present hasty but important biographic detail, I could hold up to my readers an exemplification of the reflections I have just penned; if I could exultingly exclaim, in the language of truth, and concerning one whose dawning abilities I was among the first to hail and proclaim, there was in him a brilliant example of the virtues, as well as the qualities, of genius,—in him, a splendid and

demonstrative illustration of all the excellence that is attainable, and perhaps even desirable, in this mixed and imperfect scene of existence!

Alas! the pen falters as I write, that he, on whose poetical perfections I wish most to dwell, perished at an early age, and under circumstances of peculiar horror, by the hands of the public executioner, for the crime of deliberate and undoubted forgery!—that he perished too at a time when the writer of this article was wholly unaquainted with his situation, without any respect being paid to him as a youth of talents, and without any commiseration being manifested for his calamities; taunted by his enemies, shunned by his friends, and viewed with a sort of dread even by the impartial.

Joseph Jackson was the promising son of unaffluent but reputable parents, who bestowed on him such education as is commonly attainable for the children of those who occupy the humbler situations of life. He was afterwards, as I have heard, instructed in the business of shoe-making. How long he continued to exercise this trade, I am not precisely informed; but, attracted by literary reputation, and stimulated by a natural love of books, he eventually relinquished his first calling.

There are unfavourable, as surely as favourable, seasons for the developement of character. It was the misfortune of young Jackson to begin to flourish in turbulent and aspiring times, when his qualifications, openly confessed, appeared to entitle him to an ascendancy from which his circumstances precluded him. He pushed himself at once into notice, and, even at the premature age of seventeen years, exerted his abilities with all the vigour and determination of maturity. He was, at this early period of his life, eloquent as an orator, and admired as a poet.

Charity would forbid me rashly to arraign the paternal solicitude experienced by Jackson; but I fear, that he never was placed under the salutary discipline of religious tuition. He read much, but it was without direction, without discrimination; and, at length, he gave himself up to the dogmas of those modern writers, who have been erroneously called philosophers! He became the exclusive and enthusiastic admirer of such authors as Voltaire, Condorcet, Diderot, Paine, Godwin, and Holcroft. The productions of these persons he sedulously studied, and upon their speculations he proceeded to act.

Under this influence, and with a perverseness of mind inseparable from it, he enrolled himself a member of the London Corresponding-Society; an act to which, previously to his untimely end, he explicitly attributed his subsequent misconduct and misery.

Jackson had already distinguished himself by an 'Ode to Beauty,' which he communicated to a respectable periodical miscellany, entitled the 'Monthly Visitor,' when, towards the end of the year 1797, he ventured alone before the public with another ode, entitled the 'Reign of Liberty,' a poetical sketch, and dedicated to the then not unpopular Samuel Ferrand Waddington, Esq.

This circumstance is of importance in narrating the history of the subject of the present memoir. He was noticed by his patron, who took him under his protection and introduced him to his mercantile connections. By this means Jackson's sphere of enterprise became enlarged, and he was accordingly stimulated to undertakings, in which he had not till now cherished the most distant hopes of being rationally and profitably engaged.

By this fortuitous connection with Mr. Waddington, Jackson obtained, if I am not misinformed, a young lady of respectable parents, of considerable personal attractions, and of very amiable dispositions, to whom he was married some time previous to his engaging in those pecuniary speculations which led him, step by step, and rapidly though almost imperceptibly, to ruin, disgrace, and death.

Circumstances at length occurred, which eternally separated Jackson from the favour of his first and only patron. Mr. Waddington was arraigned, in the Court of Common Pleas, for forestalling and monopoly, as a dealer in hops; and the charges against him were principally substantiated by the evidence of his young

eléve, between whom and his protector a degree of coolness had taken place. Thus terminated an intercourse to which, however flattering in its commencement, Jackson afterwards ascribed his acquaintance with many of those resources he finally adopted, when the tide of fortune began suddenly to ebb, and he found himself as it were stranded on an unproductive and inhospitable shore.

He now became a money-broker, or discounter of bills; an occupation always dangerous, as it holds out innumerable expedients to the needy, the adventurous, or the hopeful, against which integrity is not constantly proof, and by which inexperienced and ardent minds may be easily betrayed into error and destruction. Such then was the unfortunate result of this his new avocation to Jackson!

While in the profession of a money-broker, Jackson was brought acquainted, through the intervention of a person named Acres, with John Brown, Esq. a West-India gentleman, who had come to London for the purpose of purchasing an estate, and who was desirous of raising 2,500l. to assist him in paying the value of it. Jackson accordingly met Mr. Brown, March 16th, 1804, at twelve o'clock at noon, at Baker's coffee-house; when he received two bills of exchange, drawn by Mr. B., and accepted by Messrs. Learmouth and Lindsey, amounting to 2,500l. For these bills Jackson granted a receipt, and engaged to bring a person at five o'clock in the evening who would discount them upon their being indorsed over to him by the drawer: they were both unindorsed. He did not attend at the hour appointed, but sent his clerk, about six o'clock in the evening, with a note to Mr. Brown, alleging, as an excuse for his non-attendance, some slight indisposition, and disappointment in not seeing the person from whom he intended to procure the money. Mr. Brown, who had refused an engagement to dine near Manchester-square, in order to meet as concerted, was somewhat exasperated at this disappointment and sent back a verbal answer to the note, requiring the return of the bills, and then left Mr. Acres to go to a Mr. Webb's, in Thayer-street, where he had previously been invited. About half-past seven o'clock Jackson came personally to Mr. Acres, and said he would be certain of the money next day at twelve o'clock, if Mr. Brown would allow him to have possession of the bills again next morning at nine o'clock; and that he (Mr. Brown) might depend upon getting the money by twelve o'clock that day (Saturday, March 17.) As Mr. Acres had an appointment at ten o'clock that day, it was impossible for him to be at home to re-deliver the bills at nine, and therefore he told him that he had better keep them in his own possession. They agreed to meet again at Baker's coffee-house, at twelve o'clock on that Saturday, and Mr. Acres gave Mr. Brown information to that purpose. On the 13th of the same month, Jackson communicated his desire to raise some money to a Mr. William Coomb, a warehouseman, in Queen-street, Cheapside, with whom he had been acquainted about three weeks. He told Coomb, that the gentleman for whom he wished to raise the money was a respectable West Indian, and that he was so desirous to have the sum of 2,500l. against a certain day, that he was willing to allow him fifteen per cent. if he could procure it for him, and that Mr. Brown would give bills accepted by Messrs. Learmouth and Co. for that amount, at nine months date. Mr. Coomb did not think he could procure the money for him; but there was a certain description of goods which he might purchase with these bills, and sell them again at a very small loss: Irish linens were the goods alluded to. Jackson agreed to this proposal; and, having satisfied himself of the respectability of the drawer, he made application to Messrs. Webster and Cobbet, in Friday-street, who agreed to give goods to the amount of one half of the sum, when they were satisfied of the acceptances being just. Coomb accordingly informed Jackson of his success, who told him he would give him a share in the transaction, and that Mr. Brown would not scruple to accommodate him in the same manner with some thousand pounds more. Goods to the amount of the bill for 1,300l. were accordingly pur-

chased by Coomb, and the other bill was employed in paying for a similar purchase from the house of Edwards and Co. Cheapside. The bills were restored to Jackson upon the 16th of March, and he agreed to procure indorsement that same evening, and bring them immediately to Coomb, to pay them over to these merchants before the goods were delivered. That evening he met Coomb at the City Coffee-house, and gave him the bills he had got Mr. Brown to indorse on the Saturday morning. The goods purchased for these bills were delivered at Mr. Coomb's warehouse in Queen-street, between the hours of six and seven, at which time Jackson attended. By a previous agreement, Messrs. Rickarby and Co. of Grace-church-street, were to purchase the whole quantity of linens at 2000l.—Jackson went along with the carts to superintend the delivery to that company, and Coomb followed. As the goods could not be all examined sufficiently early to entitle Jackson to immediate receipt of the whole price, he was contented to receive 1,800l. the remainder to be paid when the examination was complete. He received a cheeque for that sum on the house of Newnham, Everett, and Co. about half-past twelve o'clock. Instead of going towards Baker's coffee-house (where he was to have met Mr. Brown and Mr. Acres), Jackson, on leaving Rickarby's, turned down towards London-bridge, saying to Coomb, that he was going to see his wife off in the stage-coach to Maidstone. He did not appear willing that Coomb should accompany him, but agreed to meet him at the Antigallican coffee-house, near the Royal Exchange. Coomb, however, conceiving some suspicions, followed him for a short distance, and perceived him turn down Canon-street, where he soon after lost sight of him. His not appearing at any of the places where he had formed engagements, soon produced the discovery of the forgery, but too late to effect a stoppage of the cheeque. Coomb met with Mr. Brown (whom he had never before seen) at Baker's coffee-house, and told what had passed between him and Jackson. Several witnesses proved that the indorsement was not of Mr. Brown's hand-writing, and others shewed the impossibility of its being his signature, from his having been engaged in company at a distant quarter of the town during the very space of time when that indorsement must necessarily have been written. Jackson was soon after apprehended at Inniskillin, in Ireland, and was confined in the Newgate of Dublin, from whence he was brought to London by one of the city marshals, sent over for that purpose.

Jackson solemnly declared his innocence as to the crime of forgery, but confessed he acted wrong in having eloped with the money. He alleged that he had procured the indorsement of Mr. Brown at a particular appointment for that purpose; and complained none of his witnesses had attended; and that Mr. Brown had not been examined, so as to prove his innocence of the crime charged against him. He concluded by appealing to the feelings of the jury; and said, that though his character by this transaction was already totally ruined in this world, yet he had a thousand ties to make him wish for existence—a wife, an infant child, and a parent who would be rendered miserable. Whatever might be their verdict upon this occasion, he hoped that his innocence would be made manifest at a higher tribunal.

He was informed, that it was in his own option to have adduced Mr. Brown, the prosecutor, as a witness in exculpation; and had his counsel judged it prudent, they surely would have advised him to do so. It appeared that Jackson had endeavoured, when in prison, to persuade a person of the name of Daniel Symond Mercery to swear that he was a witness to Mr. Brown's signing a receipt for 500l. alleged to have been paid as part of the money procured for the bills; thus committing, as it were, one forgery in order to screen the other. Although Mercery had really been a witness to a person of the name of John Brown, at the time and place mentioned, yet he swore positively that Mr. John Brown, the prosecutor, was not the individual whose signature he had been called on by the prisoner to attest.

The jury, after a short consideration,

found the prisoner guilty of uttering the bill for 1,300l. (the only one charged in the indictment) knowing the indorsement thereof to be forged.

There was found in his pocket-book, at the time of his apprehension at Inniskillen, a private memorandum or diary, kept by Jackson, from the day he absconded. This paper sufficiently testified the horror he felt in the situation to which he had brought himself, and the sincerity of his attachment to his wife, for whose circumstances it contained the strongest and most affecting expressions of concern and remorse. Indeed, after the commission of the forgery, his mind seems to have been in a state little short of madness. What but mental infatuation could induce him to expect in Ireland a secure asylum from the vigilant pursuit of English justice? How often are we reminded of the celebrated maxim of a heathen poet, that Heaven first blinds those whom it purposes to destroy!

The close of the life of Joseph Jackson cannot be recorded without emotions of poignant regret. He died, as he had lived, in the comfortless doctrines of scepticism. His fortitude, during the final scene of his unhappy career, was the effect not of philosophy but of stupefaction; he had procured and taken such a quantity of laudanum as rendered him nearly insensible to what was passing around him, even when he ascended the platform for execution! He made no avowal of his criminality, he expressed no hopes of pardon and immortality: he seemed, indeed, to shut out the light of honourable conviction, determined stubbornly to persist in his first protestations of innocency, and in the opinions which he had so unfortunately imbibed from the authors to whom he dedicated his early literary hours. There is reason notwithstanding, as was stated in the commencement of this biographic memoir, to believe that, at last, he secretly lamented the destructive principles on which he had acted; but his vanity and obstinacy of spirit would not permit him openly to acknowledge and deprecate his errors. Something like confession, once or twice, escaped his lips.

He suffered the sentence of the law, in the usual way, before Newgate, a few weeks subsequently to his trial, at about the twenty-third year of his age. He left a widow and one child, concerning whose fate he appeared extremely anxious, but of whose subsequent condition I am incapable of giving any account at this time.

Having impartially narrated the history of a youth, whose memory, however melancholy the catastrophe of his days, I wish to preserve a little longer among men, it remains to state his pretensions to poetical distinction, on which ground alone I can now solicit for him the applause usually conferred on merit.

His poetry calls for little commentation. He who shall peruse the 'Ode to Beauty,' remembering, at the same time, that it was almost the first effusion of a youth of seventeen years of age, and then deny to its author the praise of poetic genius, must be critically cynical indeed. Some imitations might be pointed out in this production, and several trifling inaccuracies; but these defects are such as will not be permitted to invalidate the general merit of this Ode, which displays a richness of fancy and harmony of numbers that are not always to be found in the compositions of the established habitants of Parnassus.

I accurately recollect the personal appearance of this ill-starred son of the Muse. He was somewhat short of the middle stature, but his limbs were active and well formed. When a meer lad, his phisiognomy was full of character; and his eyes, which were large and vivid, perfectly intimated, to an observer of countenance, a confident and aspiring disposition, bent on acquiring distinction in society, in spite of every obstacle that might thwart his ambitious designs.

His voice was powerful rather than sonorous, and his speeches, at the 'School of Eloquence' which he frequented, partook of the qualities of his mind and temper. He was bold, ardent, rapid; if, therefore, he did not argue with precision and conviction, he often declaimed with vehemence and with effect. He was not logical, but he was generally popular. His imagination, which was highly poetical, constantly supplied him with

a brilliant assemblage of figurative allusions and illustrations, which he poured forth with such velocity as sometimes bore down upon the judgment of his auditors, and enlisted them on his side against the perceptions of reason. He knew, indeed, to avail himself of this mental artillery.

What generous person but must lament, that such talents were bestowed on their possessor in vain? He who once promised to live an ornament of social and polished life, was violently ejected, in the morning of his existence, from the disencumbered lap of society! His fate—if that result can be justly ascribed to fatality, which is the necessary consequence of erroneous opinions and misconduct—his fate holds out a salutary lesson against presumption on the one hand, and indiscretion on the other. Natural abilities induced Jackson to expect too much for himself; and, when disappointed in his immature anticipations of worldly success, his lax notions of moral right fortified him in that line of conduct which he afterwards expiated on the scaffold.

Without concealment or palliation to his faults, I have endeavoured to render justice to his talents. Since he has atoned to man for his transgressions, let his memory experience mercy from mankind.

Feb. 24, 1807, AMICUS.
Tavistock-street.

[The poem entitled an 'Ode to Beauty,' with some other effusions of Jackson, I defer for future consideration.]

STATE OF RELIGION IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE revolution in France has excited many inquiries on the changes, that might be expected to take place in the religion of that country. It is well known, that before the revolution the faith of the Romish church was not held in high estimation by the upper orders of society. The ridicule cast by Voltaire and his colleagues on the leading doctrines of that church, such as the perpetual virginity of the mother of God, the making of a water into God, and eating him as is done every day at mass; this ridicule had alienated numbers from the opinions instilled into them in their youth. But, as these writers were employed solely in rooting out false doctrines, and were not capable, and indeed took no pains to instill true ones, it is no wonder that infidelity gained ground; and there was, at one time, reason to apprehend, that the faith in Christianity might for a long time have been trampled under foot. Policy has done, what right principles ought to have effected. It has restored the Christian faith; but, alas! it has brought back with it all the ancient errors. However, the change has been productive of good, for toleration is now not only allowed, but the worship of protestants is entitled to its peculiar privileges, and no one is deprived of the right of saving his country on account of any religious opinion.

The number of protestants in France, before the revolution, was not very considerable, but yet not so inconsiderable, as is generally imagined. We have no opportunity of judging, at present, what their numbers are: but they have consistories in various great towns, and their chapels are numerously frequented, and in them are to be found the municipal officers of the district. A consistory of this kind is at Rouen, in Normandy; or, in other words, there is a meeting or meetings of protestants under the direction of a committee, going by the name of the Consistory. To understand this term, it is necessary to observe, that the major part of the protestants in France belong to the church of Geneva, or sect of Calvin; many in Alsace and Lorraine are Lutherans. The Calvinists hold episcopacy in abhorrence, and conduct their ecclesiastical affairs much in the same manner as the church of Scotland: but they give the name of Consistory to the committee of elders, which possesses the executive and deliberative government.

These consistories are just as dogmatical as the presbyterians in Scotland, or the heads of most of the meetings of independents in England. To call in question any article of faith is as bad as high treason. You must

believe exactly as they believe, or pretend to believe;—that, is exactly in the form prescribed in their catechisms, or there is a hue and cry made after you, and you are pointed out as a scabby sheep, as one reprobate, and to be abhorred. In short, it is in France as in every other place, where Calvinism is professed; the mind is subjugated to the abominable doctrines of that abominable man, and popery would be far preferable to his system, if it did not take away the scriptures from the people, and perform its worship in an unknown tongue. Subjection to a distant pope, and a priest appointed by him, is far better than subjection to a self-formed committee of inquisitorial neighbours, who are perpetually harrassing you about your religious opinions.

In Calvinistic meetings in England, the mind will sometimes break loose from the galling chains, with which it is fettered. We need not then be surprised, if the same event sometimes takes place in France; but it is curious, that it should have led to a discussion, which points out in a striking manner the freedom enjoyed in France upon the subject of religion. A member, it seems, of the meeting at Rouen, not being perfectly satisfied with the opinions maintained by his brethren, called some of them in question. This roused the indignation of the sacred consistory. The treasurer was appointed to answer them; and he, in the usual high style of these peremptory gentlemen, treats the enquiring brother as a heretic, endeavouring to introduce into the church antiquated exploded notions, and acting contrary to the confession of faith of the reformed churches.

The treasurer's conduct has excited an abler opponent at Paris to take up the pen: and, in that city, where, twenty years ago, a similar publication would have been followed by perpetual imprisonment in the Bastile, the writer advances notions equally repugnant to the faith of both the protestant and the catholic churches of France. He contends, that the doctrine of the trinity is an innovation unknown to the primitive ages of the church; that all the disputes which harrass Christians about the persons, distinctions, divisions, and essences in the godhead, are all chimerical notions, of which the scriptures take no notice, and that their language is plain, clear, and decisive, that one single person only is God; and that there is no other mediator between him and man but the man Jesus the Christ. The notions, which christians maintain about three persons being God, he contends, are derived from Homer and Ovid, particularly from the former, from whom Plato borrowed his opinions, and who describes the trinity of the heathen world in the persons of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto.

Whether he is right or not in these opinions, is a question to be discussed with calmness and impartiality. I am inclined to side with him; and I wish that every writer in every kingdom upon earth could use his language, as it stands in the following passage: "Whatever may be the interpretations, which we give to difficult passages in Holy Writ, it is the privilege of protestants, as the member of the consistory of Rouen has had reason to observe, to examine for themselves the word of God. It is an inestimable privilege, and we cannot sufficiently testify our gratitude to God, that we inhabit a country where the admirers or the opposers of the trinity may equally claim the protection of the laws, and enjoy the same advantages under the shield of a protecting government. Hence they, who, by an examination of the holy scriptures, are led to opposite results, may, whether catholics or protestants, publish with entire security the fruit of their researches, without any apprehension that power will interfere to disturb them in any inquiry conducted by good faith and the love of truth. The spirit of persecution, which wishes for protection only for itself, exists no longer. We have not, thanks be to Heaven, any more Calvins, and none of us dread the tragical end of Servetus."

Could Louis the fourteenth be raised from the grave, how would he be astonished to read the above paragraph. He, who, by his cruel decree, exterminated or drove into banishment nearly a million of his protestant subjects. His proud spirit could not brook contradiction; and

how many are there in the world of the same intolerant sentiments, who make an idol of their own imaginations, before which every other being within the sphere of their power is to bow down. Whether a monarch upon his throne, or a spouter in a house of declamation; whether a preacher in a meeting or church, or a speaker in the House of Lords or Commons, whoever or whatever he may be, who insists upon giving law to another man's conscience, such a man ought to be held in universal contempt as a knave, or treated as one who had lost his senses, and a fit object for the house of incurables.

What this spirit of toleration will produce in France, it is not easy to foresee. If it brings the protestants to make the holy scriptures the rule of their faith, instead of being guided by the dreams and mad freaks of Calvin, the advantage to the country will be immense. They have much still to learn; and if France has advanced one step before us in religious toleration, we will hope, that we shall not long be behind her in this respect; and that a laudable emulation may subsist between the two countries, in endeavouring to restore the profession of Christianity to the truth, as it is manifested in the four gospels, and the writings of the apostles. I remain,

Your constant reader,

CRITO.

Is a Military Character to usher in the Millenium?

"And behold a mighty man, with the thousands of heaven; and when he turned to look, all things trembled under him—And he graved himself a great mountain, and flew up upon it—I saw after these things, and behold all they which came to fight against him were sore afraid, and yet they durst fight.—Now when he destroyeth the multitude of the nations that are gathered together, he shall defend the people that remain."—*See* Esdras xiii. Rev. xix.

MR. EDITOR,

SOME writers of eminence maintain this principle, but have been premature in applying it to the proper person.—In my last, upon the Prophetic Indications of the present Times, I hinted at a resemblance between a great character, described in Rev. chap. xix. 11. and Nebuchadnezzar, that ancient conqueror, called also a *King of Kings*, because he was raised up to be the scourge of nations.

I am persuaded, that the truly rational and enquiring mind will not be diverted from these kinds of investigation, because the extraordinary events of the present times have called forth male and female prophets in abundance, each disseminating additional folly and extravagance. It is not in the province of reason and philosophy to multiply moral delusion. They will unravel, rather than increase, the intricate mazes of theology; and a very short period may prove that the haste of former commentators to account for the fulfilment of predictions before their time, will justly condemn the majority of their learned lucubrations as so many loads of waste paper.

Bishop Newton has been looked up to as a kind of classic, "though in fact he is little more than entertaining and plausible; those who wish to enter deeply into the study of the Apocalypse, will soon perceive him to be but superficial."

The writings of Mr. J. Mede, justly called the learned, are like gold in the ore; his profound researches have been of great use, even to Sir Isaac Newton and succeeding commentators. Lowman, though less known than Bishop Newton, is a writer of superior acuteness and penetration; of greater accuracy, and more extensive acquaintance with the sacred scriptures. Whiston and Daubuz are extremely prolix; Dr. Brice Johnson, of Scotland, is well spoken of; *The Illustrations of Prophecy*, supposed to have been written by the son of the late Dr. Joseph Towers, is one of the most intelligent and useful of modern productions. However, several luminous points of discovery are to be found among a number of writers, who have not treated professedly upon the whole, but only parts of the prophetical writings, viz. Dr. Gill, Dr. Hartley, Dr. J. Priestley, Mr. E. Evanson, and particularly Mr. J. Bickens, of Newbury, Berks. Among the copious commentators, the works of

the Rev. G. Faber and Mr. Wodehouse ought not to be overlooked; the discovery of the latter, that the word ζυγον, in Rev. vi. 5. should have been rendered a yoke, instead of a pair of balances, may be of much utility.

The Millenium, a late Divine of the Church of England very properly styles, the "Golden Age of Christianity." Dr. Whitby's ideas of it are rational and strictly consistent. Even an infidel, making proper allowance for a churchman, cannot resist his conclusions, because they are founded in the nature and fitness of things:—I say allowance for a churchman, as a mere ecclesiastic has no ideas of the importance of the civil rights and interests of mankind, beyond those of a monk.

Many people still cherish the idea, that when the Millenium commences, Christ will appear again *personally* upon the earth; that serpents, ravenous beasts, &c. will become harmless! These absurd conceptions arise from confounding the figures of speech used in the scriptures with real facts. But the truly pious, rational, and philosophic divines, to whom I allude, have very different ideas of that period. Dr. Whitby seems to have resolved all his enquiries relative to it into these summary conclusions: "There shall be then an universal peace and plenty, and a great increase of knowledge and righteousness throughout the whole church of God."

The Bishop of Clogher, in his Dissertation upon Prophecy, published in 1741, observes, "It is by no means necessary, that to understand Rev. xi. 15, we should suppose Christ and his Saints acctually descending from heaven, with the same bodily appetites which they had while upon earth, as some of the enthusiastic Millenarians vainly imagined in the second and third centuries, and whose absurd exposition of these texts rendered the whole doctrine justly contemptible. Nor is it necessary to confine the expression of one thousand years to that precise number; it may be taken in general only to signify a large and indefinite period. It is enough to say, that this will be a period of great bliss and righteousness over the face of the whole earth, at which time the fulness of the Gentiles being come in, or their time accomplished, *the Jews shall be wonderfully converted to the acknowledgment of their Messiah*, and Christ shall reign in the hearts of men, *by having his authority acknowledged, and his laws obeyed*, as well by the Jews as by the Gentiles.

Relative to the term of the Millenium, I would add, the best way would be to measure it by the extent and duration of former wars and devastations under the previous reign of the antichristian kings. It may then be found to exceed these periods, as much as mercy generally exceeds judgment.

From these premises, I am further led to infer that neither the reign nor the appearance of Jesus Christ in the Millenium state, ought to be understood *personally*, as too many of the commentators have supposed, but rather *representorial*, in his chosen instruments, whether emperors, princes, or meaner persons, purposely endowed with great and extraordinary qualifications.

But if profound peace, perfect tranquillity, and a wonderful increase of knowledge and goodness are to be the distinguishing features of this new empire, still these are to be only estimated in comparison with the frequency of former wars and commotions, and the lamentable defects of knowledge and goodness which attended the past ages of trouble and vexation. Divines in general are right in the spirit of their expectations, but wrong in the application. A rational view of the Millenium does not suppose any radical change in the nature of mankind, but a very great alteration in the spirit of civil and ecclesiastical governments, in consequence of the predicted revolutions in kingdoms and states, which, in the prophet's language, may be said "to prepare the way of the Lord, and make his paths straight."

The reasonable expectation of such a state as the Millenium is not founded upon scripture prophecy alone; it may be looked for in the natural course of events in civil society. There are few who doubt of this state being the object of almost all the ancient Jewish

prophets or politicians; but probably there are many who do not conceive how it may be said to be among the natural course of human events. Such persons I would wish to consider, 1. That it is natural that the best state of society should have a tendency in itself to degenerate—2. That no society, institution, or body corporate, having degenerated, possesses virtue or capacity to reform itself—and, 3dly. That it is therefore necessary, that each degenerated portion of society should be reformed by the operation of some power, interest, or agency distinct from itself. The prophecies in the Old and New Testament are grounded upon a foresight of the apostacy and degeneracy not only of the ecclesiastical but even the secular powers of Christendom, to which the Christian church has been most fatally allied; the restoration, therefore, which has been foreseen, is, philosophically speaking, nothing more or less than society finding its own level.

It is natural for extremes to destroy each other. Let vice and immorality hear and tremble at this confirmation of the doctrines of scripture, while they contemplate the uncommon calamities* which are to distinguish these days of remuneration from all others.

The great founder and teacher of the Christian religion, when he foretold the destruction of Jerusalem, predicted another visitation, that was not to be less signal: this destruction was to be preceded by extraordinary revolutions in states and kingdoms. If we paraphrase Matt. xxiv. 29, 30. it will read thus: "Immediately after the tribulation of those (the former) days, shall the sun (of monarchy) be darkened, the moon (the church) shall not give her light, and the stars, (dignities and distinctions) shall fall from heaven (the heaven of authority), and the powers of the heavens (the force of governments) shall be shaken. Then shall appear the *sign* (the token of the Son of Man, Christ) *coming*, or making his authority known, *in heaven*, viz. among the ruling powers; *and they shall see the Son of Man*, the fulfilment of his predictions, *coming* or making him (his doctrines) known *in the clouds of heaven*, the darkness and distress of thrones, *with power and great glory, and all the tribes of the earth*, the lower and inferior orders of people, *shall have cause to mourn.*"

The beginning of these sorrows, wars and rumours of wars, nation rising against nation, kingdom against kingdom, famines, earthquakes, or revolutions, *and men's hearts failing them for fear*, we have already seen, *but the end is not yet.* What is the end of all this commotion? Why hath heaven, as it were, assembled so many nations to battle? Why have the kings mentioned in the Revelations, who had given their kingdom and authority to the beast, been gathered to the battle of that great day of God Almighty? Why, we are told in Rev. xviii. 14, *These shall make war with the Lamb*, viz. the

* However it may appear to half-reasoning theologians, Bishop Butler, in his Analogy, is an impartial, because an involuntary, witness to the truth of the doctrine here advanced. He supposes a society or kingdom upon this earth in a situation advantageous for *Universal Monarchy*. In such a state he observes, "there would be no such thing as faction; but men of the greatest capacity would, of course, all along, have the chief direction of affairs willingly yielded to them." He thinks, that the general influence of such a kingdom over the face of the earth by way of example, without any reference to supernatural influence or causes, would "plainly render it superior to all others, and the world must gradually come under its empire, not by lawless violence, but partly by what must be allowed to be just conquest, and partly by other kingdoms submiting themselves voluntarily to it throughout a course of ages, and claiming its protection in successive exigencies The head of it would be an Universal Monarch in another sense than any mortal has yet been, and the Eastern style would be literally applicable to him, "THAT ALL PEOPLE, NATIONS, AND LANGUAGES SHOULD SERVE HIM."—Thus far Bishop Butler.

injured and suffering party, *and the Lamb shall overcome them, for he is Lord of Lords and King of Kings; and they that are with him*, viz. in his interest, *are called and chosen* on purpose to oppose the kings of the earth, and are therefore said to be faithful. Now it is plain, that, as the system and the kingdoms that are to be overthrown were built upon the blood of martyrs, and worthies, and great oppression, so it was necessary that the Babel or Babylon, thus erected, should be overthrown by the sword of the warrior, which, in its turn, shall punish and *destroy those that destroyed the earth*. The nineteenth chapter of the Revelations therefore presents us with so great and mighty an angel, or rather an agent of the Messiah, that the prophet, to distinguish him like another Nebuchadnezzar, of whom it is said, "Whom he would he set up, and whom he would he put down, whom he would he slew, and whom he would he kept alive," calls him also *King of Kings and Lord of Lords*, See Ezekiel xxvii. 6, and therefore he cannot be Christ in person, as the commentators have hitherto imagined, but a warrior, another mighty potentate or agent in his service, *to slay with the sword, to make a fort, and cast a mount against the mystical Babylon of the New, just as Nebuchadnezzar had done against the literal Babylon of the Old Testament*. And thus what the Messiah chuses to do by his agents, he may be properly and strictly said to do himself.

The necessity for a great warrior to introduce the Millenium, or the period of the restoration of all things, is neither a new nor a solitary opinion. It has been expressed by some writers of the soundest principles. The learned Mr. Joseph Mede, in his Clavis Apocalyptica, seemed to entertain great hopes of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. "There is now," said he, "at length come from the North, God's avenger of wrongs, to succour afflicted and distressed Germany; a godly king, happy, and which way soever he turneth, a conqueror, whose prosperous progress is wonderful speedy. Is not this he whom the Lord of Hosts hath destinated to execute the work of this vial? So I hope and heartily pray. Gird thee with thy sword, therefore, O great king, go on prosperously and bear rule, because of truth and righteousness, and thy right hand shall teach thee marvellous things."

That military means may be as necessary to demolish an offensive system of policy, civil and ecclesiastical, as others had been before during the dark ages to establish it, cannot be doubted: and it seems highly probable, as hinted by a late author (*Vide* An Essay on some important passages of the Revelation of the Apostle John, compared with correspondent passages of the Book of Daniel, 2d edit. with additions, by Lauchlan Taylor, A.M. Minister of Larbert, Edinburgh, printed and sold by A. Donalson, and E. Dilly in the Poultry, 1770), "that even the angel, which, in Rev. xix. 17. is represented as *standing in the sun*, signifies some person who shall then be possessed of an imperial crown." Mr. Taylor, however, looked upon the immortal Frederic of Prussia as one of the greatest of scourges to the (oppressive) House of Austria, because this prince resembled Moses in many respects, as a legislator, a prince, and a general.

Relative to the particulars of the hero's character, for whom the great task was reserved, Mr. Taylor thought "he would be one untainted with vice, yet loaded with reproach; of singular moderation, yet accused of ambition; of highest dignity, yet condescending to the meanest; in a word, one of invincible fortitude, supported by the God of Heaven, and whose heart glows with the love of truth, of liberty, and of mankind."

The exploits of the great Frederic were certainly uncommonly brilliant; he had surmounted innumerable obstacles, and vanquished a host of foes; but as the writer I have just quoted did not live to see army after army, kingdom after kingdom, and empire after empire, overthrown by a greater than Frederic, it is certain that though right in the principle, he was wrong in its application. Still the application is strengthened by the remarkable affinity it bears to the truth.

If we consider that the great Babylon of the New Testament is not,

strictly speaking, either the City or Church of Rome, governed by a succession of priests; but a powerful politico-religious interest, partly a lamb and partly a dragon, ruling over many nations, commanding slaves and souls of men, and supported by "all that had ships in the sea, the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,"—I say, considering all this power on one side, on the other hand we ought not to be surprised, if the imagery which describes the agency brought to act against it is uncommonly grand and terrific. To me it seems to attempt such a display of the divine energy, as was perhaps never before delegated to any human being. The final and decisive victory over the enemies of the Christian cause, in chap. xix. v. 11. seems to be announced as one of the most inscrutable acts and manifestations of divine providence. He, the earthly representative of the triumphant Messiah, the faithful and true, is said to judge or make war in righteousness or justice—his eyes were as a flame of fire, his discernment was strong and piercing—and he had a name, a designation written, appointed for him, that no man knew but himself—and he was clothed in a vesture dipped in blood, viz. his victories and conquests had become his principal ornaments—and his name, his office, is called the Word, or manifestation, of God—and he had a name written upon his vesture and his thigh, he had all the external appearances of supreme dignity, as King of Kings and Lord of Lords—and the armies which were in heaven, in the heaven of supreme power and authority, followed him upon white horses, the harbingers of peace, clothed in fine linen, white and clean.

And besides these armies and their weapons, out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, viz. the conviction of the justice of his cause, that with it he should also smite the nations.

The application of this character must yet be left to the few that can *discern the Signs of the Times*. In the mean while, following up the ideas of the prophet, one may exclaim, Behold another Assyrian and his host; another axe in the hand of him that heweth therewith; another saw in the hand of him that shaketh it: Behold another Cyrus, before whom the Lord went to make crooked places straight, to break in pieces the gates of brass, and cut asunder the bars of iron, whom the Lord also surnamed and girded with power, though the (modern) Assyrian knew him not.

To conclude, an earthly potentate is undoubtedly necessary to usher in the Millenium, the reign of peace. The question who this monarch is, it would as yet be presumption to determine; but, if we consult our celebrated *monthly prognosticator*, Francis Moore, he has most probably decided it: he justly observes, in page 5, of this year's almanack,

'Tis only war can introduce our peace;
'Tis only arms can make the wars to cease;
Our mighty Monarch 'tis, 'tis he alone,
Can peace entail upon each tott'ring throne;
'Tis only he that, under God, can give
The end of war, and say to peace,—Now live! *See* Isaiah xlvii. 13.

I am, your's, &c.

ANTI-MERCATOR.

London, Feb. 7, 1807.

FINANCE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

OUR member of parliament sent down to us the other day, Lord Henry Petty's large quarto, on his new scheme of finance. It has set us all to think on the subject, but it seems that the more we read his book, and the more we look into his tables, the less we understand of the matter. It was discussed a long while the other night at our club, and we all united in one sentiment, that it was a good thing not to have any more taxes; and that it was high time to look about us, and to see into whose pockets the enormous sums raised by taxes went, and what those persons who so kindly eased us of our money, did for the good of the nation.

In the midst of our discussion, our squire, who is generally very silent on these topics, surprised us by more pertinent remarks than we had been accustomed to hear from him: "You all think," said he, "my friends, that I know nothing about this matter of finance, but in this, let me tell you, that you are mistaken. I flatter myself that I am somewhat better ac-

quainted with this subject than the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and I hope that he will not learn it by the same experience I have had." Here we all smiled, but the squire to our astonishment went gravely on: "You may smile," says he, "but I shall not go back from my assertion, and I shall repeat it, that I know as much of this matter of finance as the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

"It would be very odd if I did not," he continued, "for I began to learn it when I was of his age; and thirty odd years have passed over my head since I took my first lesson. You shall judge for yourselves. You may remember my settling in life: I was about the same age as Lord Henry Petty, had been educated at the same College, and given more attention to Greek and Latin authors, whom I have now entirely forgotten, than to arithmetic and the rule of three. I thought myself, I recollect, very clever, because I could make a tolerable Latin declamation, and a miserable copy of verses. With this stock of knowledge I married; and you may remember my setting off. My estate was a clear thousand a year, and I thought it necessary to live up to fifteen hundred a year. What signifies, said I to myself, I can borrow five hundred pounds upon my landed security; and if I set apart a hundred a year to pay interest and principal, it will be soon paid off. The next year I borrowed another five hundred; and so on I went, living away very pleasantly for the first seven years after marriage; though my spending money was gradually diminishing, and you may remember it was found expedient that I should take a trip into Wales for the sake of the clear air on its mountains, and other conveniences.

"The fact was, that the habit and facility of borrowing had induced a habit and facility of spending; and in both I was very kindly assisted by my wife, my attorney, and my steward. At the end then of seven years, instead of my presumed additions of five hundred a year of debt, I found that the debt amounted to twelve thousand pounds, bearing interest at six hundred pounds a year, and that I had a wife and four children to maintain with only four hundred a year. Fortunately for me my wife had some spirit, and luckily my furniture, horses, and wine, produced a sufficient sum to hire a decent house, and a few acres of land in Wales, where we lived, and for the next twenty years lived upon the produce of that farm and two hundred a year from my own estate. The remaining eight hundred a year was devoted to the payment of my debts. At the end of these twenty years I returned back to you, my debt being reduced to five thousand four hundred pounds. My steward and lawyer, in the mean time, had been so careful of my property, that the leases made at the beginning of my misfortunes, were long, and on my return home I found but few expiring. My stay in Wales gave me some little insight into the value of land, and the year after my arrival, an estate, let at only a hundred a year, fell in. I sold it instantly, and was blamed by all my neighbours; but I did not tell them, that the sale cleared me of all my debts, and put four hundred pounds into my pocket.

"I had now only nine hundred a year, and marriageable children, but borrowed no more. Another estate of a hundred a year fell in, and was sold at a still better rate than the last. My neighbours blamed me, but I gave to my two daughters, who were married on the same day, each three thousand pounds as a marriage portion. My income was now reduced to eight hundred a year, but this was affluence to my wife and me, who had lived in Wales; and the next estate at a hundred a year, that fell in, was sold, and produced five thousand pounds for my younger son, set him up in business, and paid all the college and temple bills of young hopeful, my presumed heir, who out of my income, now reduced to seven hundred a year, had the modesty to expect two hundred and fifty for his annual expences. I did not grudge the young rogue the money; but let him have that sum and a bonus of fifty pounds besides.

"Thus were my wife and I cut down to four hundred a year, but our prospects were brightening; every year saw a lease run out, and my remaining lands have been so well let,

that my income is near fifteen hundred a year; and young hopeful is settled with eight hundred a year of it for his fortune, of which I leave him to make the most, for the rest of my property will be divided amongst my other children. Now judge," said the old gentleman, "whether I ought not to know as much of finance as our young Chancellor of the Exchequer."

We all nodded assent, and begged his opinion of the grand schemes of finance. "I will tell it you," he replied: "all those tables that the young Chancellor has published for your amusement, are not worth one farthing. He has made a loan for this year of fourteen millions. The nation will redeem in the course of the year, by its sinking fund, eight millions five hundred thousand pounds. Of course at the end of the year, the national debt will be increased five millions five hundred thousand pounds. The next year the debt will be still farther increased; and when the time will come for diminishing this debt, God only knows. It may amuse the young Chancellor to talk about such a time; but no one can tell what the national income will be seven years hence, and who may then preside over the finances. My experience tells me, that if you place young men in such a situation, they cannot fail at the end of that time to have learned something, if they will but study, as I did, the doctrine of compound interest: but, if they trust to the underlings of office for calculations of schemes, they will be just as wise at going out of, as they were on coming into, the cabinet." Here we all laughed, and the good old squire took his pipe and his punch, and resumed his usual composure.

I remain, your obedient servant,

T. HEARTY.

FORTUNE TELLING.

THE court of Lewis the Fourteenth abounded in remarkable characters and occurrences. Among the most memorable and successful of those adventurers who resorted to Paris during the reign of this monarch, in order to acquire celebrity and riches, or, as it is commonly called, make their fortunes, there is none whose history is more amusing than that of the Abbe Primi; a man of extraordinary spirit, and concerning whom the following particulars are here transcribed from a work of considerable merit.

The Abbe Primi was born at Bologna; and was the son of a capmaker. Beside a good figure, he possessed a lively wit, and a determined resolution to make his fortune. With this intention he came into France, and at Lyons took his place in the diligence for Paris. One of his fellow-travellers happened to be a man of talent, named Duval, who took a liking to Primi. Among the travellers was one whose person was so offensive, that the others heartily wished to get rid of him. Duval attempted this service, and making use of Primi, after having concerted the scheme together, he inquired of Primi whether any credit might be given to the rumour current in France, that there were persons in Italy who could foretell what would happen to an individual by only seeing his hand-writing? Primi answered, that although he could not take upon him to affirm the absolute infallibility of this art, yet it was often practised successfully; and that he himself having made this kind of study an amusement, had seldom failed of informing persons, from the inspection of their handwriting, what actually had happened, or what would happen to them.

Duval appearing somewhat emboldened by the modesty of Primi, shewed him his hand-writing. After having carefully examined it, the Italian enumerated, at great length, a variety of extraordinary events, diseases, successions, and gallantries: these Duval acknowledged to be true as to the past, and therefore he trusted in the truth of what was foretold him. The other travellers also submitted their writing to the inspection of Primi, who related to them what had already befallen them, which they acknowledged, and foretold what awaited them, which they affected to believe. The stinkard, surprized at what he had heard, spurred on by his curiosity, and convinced by the success of Primi, shewed him his hand-

writing, intreating his prediction of what awaited him. Primi's countenance fell in perusing it, and he returned the paper, saying only, that "he hoped he was mistaken." The party so strongly urged further explanation, that Primi at length acknowledged, that the journey he was then taking would prove fatal to him, and that he would be assassinated at Paris. Besides being infective, as already mentioned, this man was suspicious and cowardly. He reflected on the predictions he had heard, and fearing to come to an untimely end, he quitted the carriage, and returned to his home.

Delighted with the riddance, and the success of the plan, Duval complimented Primi, adding, that his talents could not fail of attaining distinction, if he would follow a course that might be traced out for him. Primi promised docility, and Duval, when arrived at Paris, presented him to the Abbé de la Beaume, afterwards Archbishop of d'Embrun, who was a handsome man, with pleasing manners, and a well cultivated mind. He was also well received among the women, and of very general acquaintance with them, especially with Henrietta of England.

The Abbé de la Baume, after several conferences with Primi, perceiving in his cunning, in his boldness, even in his jargon compounded of Italian and French, the materials for imposition, shut him up during six weeks without suffering him to see any body but the Duke de Vendome, and the Great Prior of France, his brother, to whom he introduced him. They employed the time of this seclusion in teaching the Italian the genealogies of the principal persons, their connections, friendships, amours, rivalships, hatreds, &c. and when they thought him sufficiently instructed, the Abbé de la Baume reported among his acquaintance that he knew an Italian to whom the past and the future were perfectly well known, merely from a sight of the handwriting. Men and women, the court and the city, crowded to Primi, and all returned astonished at his answers, believing what he foretold of the future, on the strength of what he revealed of the past. The Countess of Soissons, especially, patronized him, and having a strong inclination to intrigue, it is extremely probable that she entered into this of Primi. Madame of France visited Primi, who related to her with great particularity the events of her life; and even spoke without reserve of her then connections with the Comte de Guiche, which so effectually surprised her, that she described Primi to the King as a most extraordinary man, and pressed his Majesty to send his handwriting for his opinion. After repeated solicitations, Louis gave a billet apparently of his own writing, which Madame instantly communicated to Primi, who, on seeing it, pronounced it to be the writing of an old miser, of a curmudgeon, of a man, in short, incapable of any thing handsome and becoming.

The astonishment of Madame was extreme, at finding her fortune-teller thus mistaken; she took away the billet, assuring him that for once he was completely wrong, but the Italian maintained that he was perfectly correct. Madame gave the billet back to the King, repeating the affirmation of Primi. The monarch was astonished in his turn, and the more, as this billet which he had given as his own writing, was, in fact, the writing of M. le Président Rose, secretary of the cabinet, who so well counterfeited the hand-writing of Louis, that the King commissioned him to answer many things, which answers he intended should pass for his own writing. This Primi knew from M. de Vendome; and, moreover, M. Rose was accused of all the faults with which Primi had charged the writer of the billet.

The King, intent on clearing up the mystery, directed Bontemps, his confidential valet de chambre, to bring the Italian the next day into his cabinet, whom he thus addressed: "Primi, I have only two words to say—your secret—which I will pay for with a pension of two thousand livres—or else—hanging!" The pension having more attractions for the Italian than the cord, he diverted the King with the history of his departure from Bologna, his adventure in the Lyons coach, the expulsion of his of-

fensive fellow traveller, his connection with Duval, those with the Abbé de la Baume, and Messrs. de Vendome, his six weeks seclusion; in short, the whole secret of his preparation, and the various pleasant scenes which his assumed character had opened to him, with whatever else the King desired to know.' After this interview with the Italian, the King went to the Queen's apartment, and there reported before the whole court, 'After having long resisted the request that I would see Primi, I have at last yielded, and am just come from this extraordinary man, and I must acknowledge, that he has been telling me things which no being of his kind has ever before revealed to any body.' All the world perceived in this report of his Majesty, additional proofs of the singular powers of Primi; his reputation increased, and with it his expectations of fortune.

The Abbé Primi continued this deception some time: he afterwards attempted to occupy a more serious situation, by writing the history of the actions of Louis XIV. Louvois permitted him to accompany the army in the war against the Dutch. He composed the history of the first campaign, which was printed in Italian. This little book is sufficiently ill-written, but is remarkable for the detailing too minutely not to be understood, the private negociations between Charles II. of England and his sister, concluded by the profoundly secret treaty of Dover, 1670. This transaction had been kept so perfectly, that M. de Croissi, then minister for foreign affairs, no sooner saw this book, than, struck with the novelty, he brought it to the Council. The King affected surprise, sent Primi to the Bastille, seized his papers, &c. This was in July 1682; but in December Primi was released, and at quitting his prison received an ample gratification paid down.—Thus did Louis vent his spite against his former intimate, Charles, who was *now*, by the voice of his people and his parliament, detached from his subjection to the French Monarque.

Primi afterwards changed his name, called himself Visconti, Comte de St. Mayol and Ammonio. Under this name he is mentioned by the poet J. B. Rousseau. He married the daughter of the celebrated printer Frederic Leonard; and lived at Paris.

Having directed the reader's attention to the curious history of the Abbe Primi, I am induced to offer a few observations on the business of fortune-tellers, as it is called in general, and on the avidity with which their predictions have sometimes been received and acted upon. Without restricting myself to any particular department of this art, whether effected by the agency of familiar spirits, by judicial astrology, by visions, by sudden and supernatural impressions on the mind, by physiognomical indications, by palmistry, by cups, or by cards, without attempting to elucidate or describe these various methods of augury, I shall endeavour to consider this subject so as to interest and amuse others.

What illustrious names appear on the list of those who have, in some way or other, imagined it possible for human beings to obtain a knowledge of future events! Saul, the first anointed sovereign of Israel, who consulted the witch of Endor, although he was expressly commanded by God not to suffer such a character to live in his dominions: the Princes who sent for Balaam to curse the Israelites: several of the most eminent generals and statesmen, if the history of them is to be credited, of the ancient world; and, in times more recent, Lord Bacon, Dryden, Dr. Johnson.

Napoleon of France, amidst the pride of military renown, has declared, even at the present enlightened era, that he acts on the persuasion of his being predestined to arise and attain supreme power, in order to carry into effect the designs of Heaven. When engaged in the campaigns in Egypt, it was his boast that he had accomplished the predicted overthrow of the papacy; and lately, when at Paris, he avowed himself commissioned to restore the scattered jews to the land of their forefathers.

The writer of the Revolutionary Plutarch has distinctly affirmed that this influential persuasion, on the

part of their founder, pervades the whole of the family of Bonaparte; and inspires them with confidence in their fate, at least to a certain extent. He also reports, that the female branches of the new dynasty habitually consult certain persons who profess to divine the secrets of futurity!

Such a spirit of prophetic activity is not to be despised. Men may reject the source whence it is derived, but they cannot always ridicule the consequences which it produces. If you can once induce a great portion of mankind to believe that Divine Providence has ordained certain events, and that such a description of persons are the instruments elected for the accomplishment of those events, you have done much towards effecting the objects originally proposed. Even a Brothers acquired his converts, and his followers.

March 11, 1807. DELPHOS.

Perhaps I may hereafter resume this topic, to which I was stimulated by the adventures of Abbe Primi, but upon which I have at present forborne to expatiate more at length. I have adverted to the influence of Predictions on Political Society, though it remains to consider their effects on common Life.

LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

LEWIS THE 14th. Speaking of the circumstances which introduced the Reformation in Religion, this monarch, addressing his son, makes the following important concession—"As far as I could understand," observes the King, "the ignorance of churchmen in former centuries, their luxury, their debauchery, the bad examples they set, *and which of course they were compelled to tolerate in others;* in short, the abuses of every kind they connived at, in the conduct of individuals, contrary to the rules and known decisions of the Church, have contributed, more than any thing else, to the deep wounds it has received from schism and heresy."

Concerning the popular judgment he justly affirms, that "It is not in the power of the multitude to discover a falsehood skilfully disguised, and when it is concealed among a number of undeniable truths."

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.—"Far be from me the idea," says M. F. Ancillon, in his judicious work entitled Tableau des Révolutions du Systéme Politique de L'Europe depuis la fin de Quinzième Siécle, "of lessening the natural horror which war inspires, and in which I participate with all the friends of humanity! I desire only to prove that, in the general chain of events, good may sometimes arise from that destructive scourge: peace is, and always will be, the first of earthly blessings. But a nation ought never to forget that there is an evil greater than war—it is, the loss of her political independence, and of her national existence."

SOCIAL SERPENTS!—Mr. Bruce, in a letter written by him from Algiers, while he was consul there, detailing the particulars of a most perilous excursion made by him into the interior of Africa, gives the following interesting account of a people who resided in caves underground.—"Melas says of these, that they lived in caves and *lived upon serpents:* if," adds Mr. B., "he had said *fed together with serpents,* his description would have been just; for there are so many in every habitation, and so familiar, that at each meal they come and pick up what falls from the table, like dogs. Some of them are seven feet in length, but to these people so harmless that, even trod upon accidentally, they do not sting; and there is not any person of the family who will not with their hands lift them out of the way, when sleeping or in any manner troublesome. No persuasion, nor reward, could induce them to let me carry away one of them; it being universally believed that they are a kind of good angels, whom it would be the highest impropriety, and of the worst consequence to the community, to remove from their dwellings."

Dr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.—Carefully avoiding any reference to the opinions, whether polemical or political, which were promulgated by this distinguished writer, I shall glean, from the life of him published by his son,

two or three miscellaneous remarks for the entertainment of the general reader.

Travelling. "I had (says Dr. P.) been recommended to Lord Shelburne by Dr. Price, as a person qualified to be a literary companion to him. In this situation, my family being at Calne, in Wiltshire, near to his lordship's seat at Bowood, I continued seven years, spending the summer with my family, and a great part of the winter in his lordship's house in London. My office was nominally that of *librarian*, but I had little employment as such, besides arranging his books, taking a catalogue of them, and of his manuscripts, which were numerous, and making an index to his collection of private papers. In fact I was with him as a friend, and the second year made with him the tour of Flanders, Holland, and Germany, as far as Strasburgh; and after spending a month at Paris, returned to England. This was in the year 1774.

"This little excursion made me more sensible than I should otherwise have been of the benefit of foreign travel, even without the advantage of much conversation with foreigners. The very sight of new countries, new buildings, new customs, &c. and the very hearing of an unintelligible new language, gives new ideas, and tends to enlarge the mind. To me this little time was extremely pleasing, especially as I saw every thing to the greatest advantage, and without any anxiety or trouble, and had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with every person of eminence wherever we came; the political characters by his lordship's connections, and the literary ones by my own.

Middle Classes of Society. "I used to make no scruple of maintaining, that there is not only most virtue and most happiness, but even most true politeness in the middle classes of life. For in proportion as men pass more of their time in the society of their equals, they get a better established habit of governing their tempers; they attend more to the feelings of others, and are more disposed to accommodate themselves to them. On the other hand, the passions of persons in higher life, having been less controlled, are more apt to be inflamed; the idea of their rank and superiority to others seldom quits them; and though they are in the habit of concealing their feelings, and disguising their passions, it is not always so well done, but that persons of ordinary discernment may perceive what they inwardly suffer. On this account, they are really entitled to compassion, it being the almost unavoidable consequence of their education and mode of life. But when the mind is not hurt in such a situation, when a person born to affluence can lose sight of himself, and truly feel and act for others, the character is so godlike, as shews that this inequality of condition is not without its use. Like the general discipline of life, it is for the present lost on the great mass, but on a few it produces what no other state of things could do."

LORD BUTE.—The following interesting particulars respecting this nobleman are related in M. Dutens' 'Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement."—"Lord Bute, (says this author) was a man of dignified, elegant manners, and of a handsome person: he was endowed with great talents, and a comprehensive mind; his knowledge was extensive; and he possessed a spirit of magnanimity that despised difficulties, and proved how admirably he was fitted to share in the greatest enterprises. So free from ambition, however, was he, that scarcely was he married, when he retired to the Isle of Bute, of which he was proprietor: where he devoted himself to various studies, and a tranquil and happy life; dividing his time between the improvement of his estates, and the enjoyment of his books and his family. Here, perhaps, he would have ended his days, had not the landing of the Pretender in Scotland, in the year 1745, obliged him to change his manner of living. Upon that occasion most of the Scotch nobility who were attached to the reigning family, withdrew from Scotland; that they might not be suspected of an attachment to the Stuarts, and to testify their zeal for the court.

"Lord Bute, though bearing the name of Stuart, and one of the chiefs of that illustrious family, was among the first to repair to London, and offer his services to the King. When

he appeared at the court, it was divided into two parties: that of the King, and that of the Prince of Wales, who frequently opposed the measures of his father. The Prince of Wales was much pleased with Lord Bute, and sought his friendship by so many marks of distinction, that his lordship soon renounced all other engagements; and devoted himself, without reserve, to the service of a prince who loaded him with honours and kindness. By degrees he became so necessary to the Prince of Wales in affairs both of business and of amusement, that nothing could be done without him.

"The death of the prince, which happened some years after, far from diminishing his influence, considerably increased it. The Princess of Wales honoured him with unreserved confidence; and consulted him not only upon her own concerns, but upon the education of the Prince of Wales, her son. By her influence with the king, Lord Bute was appointed first lord of the chamber to the young prince; and this early mark of favour excited against that nobleman the jealousy of many of his competitors, and was the cause of that animosity which afterwards broke out so strongly against him.

"In proportion as George II. advanced in years, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess (who had the natural ascendancy of a mother over him), acquired more influence. The ministers began to pay some attention to this rising court; and Lord Bute, who was its oracle, consequently enjoyed great power."

POLITICAL ASCENDANCY.—Adverting to the control exercised by the first Earl of Chatham, M. Dutens excellently remarks, that "He governed almost despotically a people who, though little inclined to yield to arbitrary power, are sometimes reduced by their attachment to popular leaders."

PLEASURE!—It was the remark of Langier, formerly a physician at the court of Vienna, that "At twenty-five, we kill Pleasure; at thirty, we enjoy it; at forty, we husband it; at fifty, we hunt after it; and at sixty, we regret it!"—He was, (observes Dutens) the St. Evremond of Vienna. Nobody had more deeply studied the art of being happy; and none better knew how to enjoy happiness himself, or to make others acquainted with it.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ADDRESS *intended to have been spoken by one of the Ladies at Mrs.* GEORGE'S *School, at Lambeth, Dec. 4th, (her birth-day)*, 1805.

NO venal strains, of adulation born,
Greet the first hours of this auspicious morn;
No practis'd hand the willing Muse requires,
'Tis truth that prompts, 'tis gratitude inspires!

While Love and Friendship aid the fair design,
Pleas'd still for thee consenting wreaths to twine;
Each foremost to record, with tender strife,
The silent virtues of domestic life;
Thee, lov'd preceptress! our's we fondly claim,
And give thy merits to the voice of fame.

Parent of manners, thou! to whom we owe
The heart to conflict, and the mind to know;
Mild as the past, O may no coming storm
The tranquil lustre of thy days deform!
To added years, be added bliss decreed;
Virtue's best gifts, and Honour's spotless meed!
Though destin'd soon, discharg'd thy fostering care,
Far from thy smiles in differing scenes to share,
Not ceas'd thy pow'r, o'er fortune's restless tide
Thy rules shall counsel, and thy pattern guide;
To life's last hour, some grateful minds shall save
Thy bright remembrance from oblivion's grave!

Dec. 2d, 1805. AMICUS.

CRITICISM.

BEACHY HEAD: *with other Poems, by* CHARLOTTE SMITH, pp. 140, and notes, 79. Johnson, 1807.

HOWEVER rationally conceived, and justly indulged, it is not often that our anticipations are happily realised. This seems particularly the case with respect to the posthumous publications of distinguished authors. The solicitude with which the public generally look forward to such productions, when announced, and the avidity with which they are inspected immediately on their appearance in the world of letters, have a natural tendency to stimulate interested individuals to collect together the scattered fragments of departed genius, and, for the sake of emolument merely, to hurry them in almost any shape, and without consideration, before the tribunal of opinion, and the judgment-seat of criticism. The dead are alike personally unaffected either by commendation or censure, and it therefore appears of no consequence, in this point of view, how far their surviving friends may commit their reputation with posterity.

The solemn duties of sepulture, however, are not the only ones which require to be performed to the manes of illustrious characters. If men consider as sacred the delegated arrangement of the pecuniary affairs of a deceased person, ought not something like respect and fidelity to be evidenced in the conduct of those who are entrusted with the fame of a once celebrated writer?

We shall not attempt to ascertain to what extent the preceding animadversions actually apply to the friends of the late Mrs. Charlotte Smith; since it is more than intimated, in the preface to the volume before us, that the poems of which it is composed were delivered to the publisher previously to her decease, though, in consequence of that melancholy event, the duty of publishing devolved to other hands. "The delay," it is added, "which since that period has taken place, has been occasioned partly by the hope of finding a preface to the present publication, which there was some reason to suppose herself [Mrs. Smith] had written, and partly an intention of annexing a short account of her life; but it having been since decided to publish Biographical Memoirs, and a selection of her Correspondence, on a more enlarged plan, and under the immediate authority of her own nearest relatives, the motives for deferring the publication are altogether removed."

Notwithstanding the hope expressed by the anonymous editor of the present volume, that "the public, who have received the several editions of Mrs. Smith's former poems with unbounded approbation, will, *without doubt*, admit the claims of the present work to an equal share of their favour," we must beg leave to be so sceptical as to demur on what to her editor appears altogether unquestionable. Far from denying, at the same time, the real merits of the poems now under review, we shall proceed to point out what we feel to be their beauties, without minutely or invidiously dwelling on what we consider to be their defects; yet we must be understood as declaring, according to our estimation of works of this nature, that the present publication will not augment, if indeed it does not diminish, the splendour of Mrs. Smith's poetical effulgence.

"BEACHY HEAD is not completed," says the editor, "according to the original design." This we fully believe; and as, except in point of length, we do not esteem this poem entitled to precedence, our excerpts from it shall be desultory. We think the following among the best passages it contains:—

Ah! who *is* happy? Happiness! a word
That like falsefire, from marsh effluvia born,
Mis-leads the wanderer, destin'd to contend
In the world's wilderness, with want or woe—
Yet *they* are happy, who have never ask'd
What good or evil means.

* * * * * * * * * *

I once was happy, when while yet a child,
I learn'd to love these upland solitudes,
And, when elastic as the mountain air,
To my light spirit, care was yet unknown
And evil unforeseen:—Early it came,
And childhood scarcely passed, I was condemned,

A guiltless exile, silently to sigh,
While Memory, with faithful pencil, drew
The contrast; and regretting, I compar'd
With the polluted smoky atmosphere
And dark and stifling streets, the southern hills
That to the setting Sun, their graceful heads
Rearing, o'erlook the frith, where Vecta breaks
With her white rocks, the strong impetuous tide,
When western winds the vast Atlantic urge
To thunder on the coast—Haunts of my youth!
Scenes of fond day dreams, I behold ye yet!
Where 'twas so pleasant by thy northern slopes
To climb the winding sheep path, aided oft
By scatter'd thorns: whose spiny branches bore
Small woolly tufts, spoils of the vagrant lamb
There seeking shelter from the noon-day sun;
And pleasant, seated on the short sof turf,
To look beneath upon the hollow way
While heavily upward mov'd the labouring wain,
And stalking slowly by, the sturdy hind
To ease his panting team, stopp'd with a stone
The grating wheel.

* * * *

An early worshipper at Nature's shrine,
I loved her rudest scenes—warrens, and heaths,
And yellow commons, and birch-shaded hollows,
And hedge rows, bordering unfrequented lanes
Bowered with wild roses, and the clasping woodbine
Where purple tassels of the tangling vetch
With bittersweet, and bryony inweave,
And the dew fills the silver bindweed's cups—
I loved to trace the brooks whose humid banks
Nourish the harebell, and the freckled pagil;
And stroll among o'ershadowing woods of beech,
Lending in Summer, from the heats of noon
A whispering shade; whilst haply there reclines
Some pensive lover of uncultur'd flowers,
Who, from the tumps with bright green mosses clad,
Plucks the wood sorrel, with its light thin leaves,
Heart-shaped, and triply folded; and its root
Creeping like bearded coral; or who there
Gathers, the copse's pride, anémones,
With rays like golden studs on ivory laid
Most delicate: but touch'd with purple clouds,
Fit crown for April's fair but changeful brow.
Ah! hills so early loved! in fancy still
I breathe your pure keen air; and still behold
Those widely spreading views, mocking alike
The Poet and the Painter's utmost art.

In the passage beginning "Ah! who is happy?" and in the line "Ah! hills so early lov'd!"—in these, and in several similar passages, the poetireader will instantaneously recognise the quaint moralising of Cowper, and the plaintive tenderness of Gray.

Our readers must become acquainted with the interesting 'Stranger,' whom Mrs. Smith has introduced to us.

In such a castellated mansion once
A stranger chose his home; and where hard by
In rude disorder fallen, and hid with brushwood
Lay fragments gray of towers and buttresses,
Among the ruins, often he would muse—
His rustic meal soon ended, he was wont
To wander forth, listening the evening sounds
Of rushing milldam, or the distant team,
Or night jar, chasing fern-flies: the tired hind
Pass'd him at nightfall, wondering he should sit
On the hill top so late: they from the coast
Who sought bye paths with their clandestine load,
Saw with suspicious doubt, the lonely man
Cross on their way: but village maidens thought
His senses injur'd; and with pity say
That he, poor youth! must have been cross'd in love—
For, often, stretch'd upon the mountain turf
With folded arms, and eyes intently fix'd
Where ancient elms and firs obscured a grange,
Some little space within the vale below,
They heard him, as complaining of his fate,
And to the murmuring wind, of cold neglect
And baffled hope he told—The peasant girls
These plaintive sounds remember, and even now
Among them may be heard the stranger's songs.

Were I a Shepherd on the hill
And ever as the mists withdrew
Could see the willows of the rill
Shading the footway to the mill
Where once I walk'd with you—

And as away Night's shadows sail,
And sounds of birds and brooks arise,
Believe, that from the woody vale
I hear your voice upon the gale
In soothing melodies;

And viewing from the Alpine height,
The prospect dress'd in hues of air,
Could say, while transient colours bright
Touch'd the fair scene with dewy light,
'Tis, that *her* eyes are there!

I think, I could endure my lot
And linger on a few short years,
And then, by all but you forgot,
Sleep, where the turf that clothes the spot
May claim some pitying tears.

For 'tis not easy to forget
One, who thro' life has lov'd you still,
And you, however late, might yet
With sighs to Memory giv'n, regret
The Shepherd of the Hill.

* * * *

Wandering on the beach,
He learn'd to augur from the clouds of Heaven,
And from the changing colours of the sea,
And sullen murmurs of the hollow cliffs,
Or the dark porpoises, that near the shore
Gambol'd and sported on the level brine
When tempests were approaching: then at night
He listen'd to the wind; and as it drove
The billows with o'erwhelming vehemence
He, starting from his rugged couch, went forth
And hazarding a life, too valueless,
He waded thro' the waves, with plank or pole
Towards where the mariner in conflict dread
Was buffeting for life the roaring surge;
And now just seen, now lost in foaming gulphs,
The dismal gleaming of the clouded moon
Shew'd the dire peril. Often he had snatched
From the wild billows, some unhappy man
Who liv'd to bless the hermit of the rocks.
But if his generous cares were all in vain,
And with slow swell the tide of morning bore
Some blue swol'n cor'se to land; the pale recluse
Dug in the chalk a sepulchre—above
Where the dank sea wrack mark'd the utmost tide,
And with his prayers perform'd the obsequies
For the poor helpless stranger.

One dark night
The equinoctial wind blew south by west,
Fierce on the shore;—the bellowing cliffs were shook
Even to their stony base, and fragments fell
Flashing and thundering on the angry flood.
At day-break, anxious for the lonely man,
His cave the mountain shepherds visited,
Tho' sand and banks of weeds had choak'd their way—
He was not in it; but his drowned cor'se
By the waves wafted, near his former home
Receiv'd the rites of burial. Those who read
Chisel'd within the rock, these mournful lines,
Memorials of his sufferings, did not grieve,
That dying in the cause of charity
His spirit from its earthly bondage freed,
Had to some better region fled for ever.

An ode to 'The Swallow,' is among the pleasantest of our author's poetical trifles.

The gorse is yellow on the heath,
The banks with speedwell flowers are gay,
The oaks are budding; and beneath,
The hawthorn soon will bear the wreath,
The silver wreath of May.

The welcome guest of settled Spring,
The Swallow too is come at last;
Just at sun-set, when thrushes sing,
I saw her dash with rapid wing,
And hail'd her as she pass'd.

Come, summer visitant, attach
To my reed roof your nest of clay,
And let my ear your music catch
Low twittering underneath the thatch
At the grey dawn of day.

As fables tell, an Indian Sage,
The Hindostani woods among,
Could in his desert hermitage,
As if 'twere mark'd in written page,
Translate the wild bird's song.

I wish I did his power possess,
That I might learn, fleet bird, from thee,
What our vain systems only guess,
And know from what wide wilderness
You came across the sea.

I would a little while restrain
Your rapid wing, that I might hear
Whether on clouds that bring the rain,
You sail'd above the western main,
The wind your charioteer.

In Afric does the sultry gale
Thro' spicy bower, and palmy grove,
Bear the repeated Cuckoo's tale?
Dwells *there* a time, the wandering Rail
Or the itinerant Dove?

Were you in Asia? O relate,
If there your fabled sister's woes
She seem'd in sorrow to narrate;
Or sings she but to celebrate
Her nuptials with the rose?

I would enquire how journeying long,
The vast and pathless ocean o'er,
You plv again those pinions strong,
And come to build anew among
The scenes you left before;

But if, as colder breezes blow,
Prophetic of the waning year,
You hide, tho' none know when or how,
In the cliff's excavated brow,
And linger torpid here;

Thus lost to life, what favouring dream
Bids you to happier hours awake;
And tells that dancing in the beam,
The light gnat hovers o'er the stream,
The May-fly on the lake?

Or if, by instinct taught to know
Approaching dearth of insect food;
To isles and willowy aits you go,
And crouding on the pliant bough,
Sink in the dimpling flood:

How learn ye, while the cold waves boom
Your deep and ouzy couch above,
The time when flowers of promise bloom,
And call you from your transient tomb,
To light, and life, and love!

Alas! how little can be known,
Her sacred veil where Nature draws;
Let baffled Science humbly own,
Her mysteries understood alone,
By *Him* who gives her laws.

Not a *Sonnet* have we been able to discover, throughout the miscellaneous poetry, accompanying 'Beachy Head!'

Our mode of examining this *posthumous* volume, for as *such* we must still consider it, will acquit us, we trust, from the imputation of intending to depreciate the fame which Mrs. Smith deservedly possessed antecedently to the publication in question. We have always esteemed her as holding a very high rank among those who have in this country cultivated the composition of sonnets; a species of versification which, from the unsuccessfulness with which it has been attempted by the herd of poetasters, seems to have fallen into unmerited obloquy, but which must nevertheless be highly estimated when selected by the few who know how to communicate their feelings in the genuine language of poetry, and who join to the natural endowments of genius an enlightened taste.

It is not unworthy of remark, that we owe to the talents of two ladies, Charlotte Smith and Anna Seward, the greater portion of the Sonnets with which our language is enriched. We have no wish now to enter upon a critical investigation of the respective claims of these distinguished females to literary eminence: indeed, we do not see that any relative comparison of this kind could be fairly made. They differ from each other, both as to their turn of thinking, and their style of writing. The sonnets of Mrs. Smith affect by their extreme melancholy of feeling, and by simplicity of expression; while those of Miss Seward delight by felicity of thought, by classical allusions, and by their polished construction. The first interests our affections, the latter enforces our admiration.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. CHARLES SCHMALCALDER's *of Little Newport Street, Westminster; for a Delineator, for taking Profiles, and for copying reversely upon Copper, &c. in any required Proportion, directly from Nature, Landscapes, Pictures, &c.*

Dated December 22, 1806.

THIS invention consists in constructing a machine, which is called a Delineator, consisting of a hollow rod, screwed together, and from two to twelve feet, or still longer, chiefly made of copper and brass, sometimes wood, or any metal applicable. The one end carries a fine steel tracer, made to slide out and in, and to be fastened by the milled head, screwed; the other end of the rod having likewise a round hole, to take up either a steel point, black-lead pencil, or any other metallic point; which may be fastened therein by a milled head screw. A tube is fixed in

a ball about ten inches long, and in diameter sufficiently to allow the rod to slide easily, and without shake in it. The ball with this tube is moveable between two half sockets, forming together what is commonly called a ball and socket. A frame is then made of wood about two and a half or three feet long (this length depending from the length of the rod), and supported by two brackets. Through the sides of the frame are holes at certain distances, corresponding with the marks on the rod; hence it is evident that in copying any original, supposing to the size of one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, &c. a swing-board, and a clamp-screw must be transplanted to the different holes and divisions corresponding. The paper, ivory, or copper, &c. is fastened upon the swinging-board, either by screws or by a brass frame formed of two flat pieces of brass joined together at the end by hinges, and having on the other end two buttons to fasten the paper between. In the uppermost of this plate an opening is made to allow the point to mark upon the paper. The edges of this frame form and slide in a dovetail moveable upon the swinging-board, and kept in the proper situation by a spring. On the back of the board is affixed a weight with a hook, to which is attached a spring, forming a pulley, serving to prevent the point from acting upon the paper when not wanted.

The machine is fixed either to a partition in any room, or to any piece of wood portable, and so constructed as to be easily fixed upright with a screw clamp, upon a table or any other stand. The instrument is perfect, 1st, when all the parts are firmly connected, and without fluctuation: 2dly, when the ball and sockets are truly circular, and move easy: 3dly, when the rod passes truly through the centre of the ball: 4thly, when the rod is perfectly straight (the diameter of the rod is from half an inch to two inches and upwards, according to the length); 5thly and lastly, in turning the rod round in the sockets the tracer and point in the two ends of the rod must remain in the centre. To obtain which, sometimes an adjustment with four screws, is required. Having thus described the construction of this invention, so as to enable any person to work and make an instrument accordingly, the use of the delineator is as follows: 1st, for taking profiles, previously to the fixing of the instrument against the partition, you must have taken the height from the bottom to the middle of the face of a person sitting upon a chair; and, that height transferred upon the partition in the place where the sockets are to be fastened, let the person's head rest against a piece of wood lined with leather. Begin tracing at the back; and in tracing observe, the screw to form a right angle with every part of the face in passing over it; in consequence whereof, turn the rod round in the socket, and the cutter, previously fixed in the rod, will cut out the profiles. 2dly, when pictures, landscapes, &c. are copied and traced, hang the original up, so as to swing, and fix either paper, ivory, copper, &c. upon the swinging board; then, placing the tracer to the edge of the original picture, begin following and tracing over every part of the picture; by which means a copy is received upon the copper, ivory, &c. reversely from the construction of the instrument. It is evident that the original as well as the ivory, &c. must swing, on account of the tracer in the rod describing a circle from the centre of the ball. Supposing, however, a picture of the size of eight feet square is to be copied upon copper to half the original size, by a rod of about ten feet, or even eight feet long, the circle described by the rod or tracer from the centre of the ball would not deviate above one foot from the plane surface of the picture. Hence this would be the space the original would swing during the operation, and the swinging-board in proportion. 3dly and lastly, when landscapes are copied from nature, or whatever object exposes itself to view, the machine remains as during the operation above, and looking along the rod keeping the tracer and the perpendicular object together in sight, the latter is followed and traced; and a copy is received as above.

Mr. JOHN BYWATER'S *of Nottingham, (now of Ratcliff Cross Stairs) for reefing the Square Sails of Ships*

and other Navigable Vessels, particularly Topsails, without shaking the Sail, starling the Sheet, or going Aloft.

Dated August 22, 1806.

MR. BYWATER describes his invention as consisting in the application of a roller to the fore part of the yard, working by means of gudgeons in iron arms strongly fixed near the cleats at the yard-arms, and supported by two or more sets of friction-rollers, according to the squareness of the yard, so as to shorten the bearing of the main roller, and render it by intermediate supports capable of bearing the same stress as the yard itself. These friction rollers are so disposed, as to keep the main roller at all times parallel to the yard, in iron clamps attached to which they work. To the main roller the sail is bent without any robins or headrope; but instead thereof, a fal e head is added to the sail, and the depth of this head determined by the diameter of the roller, to which it is marled, and then the roller having made one revolution, the eylet holes in the old head will come up nearly parallel to those first marled on. The old head is to be marled in the same manner, and the earings hauled out to cleats at the ends of the roller. Instead of old earings, the lea h rope is cut off 3 or 4 inches above the old head of the sail, along which it is worked, forming an angle enclosing the outermost eylet holes, which being enlarged and having a grommet worked upon it, supplies the place of the old earing and thimble. The ends of the roller are enlarged in diameter, as well to take up the leach in proportion to the bunt, as to give additional leverage to the reef lines, which being of substance equal to, or greater than the leech ropes, are fastened by staple or otherwise to the enlarged ends of the main roller, and passed round as many times as the bunt of the sail must pass round when close reefed, but in an opposite direction to the sail. The reef lines are then reeved through cheek blocks on the under or upper side of the yard arms, and thence lead through quarter blocks to the deck, where they are worked by a single and double block purchase, or such other as may please any one to apply. Suppose the whole topsail to be set and a reef wanted to be taken in. Ease away the halliard handsomely, and haul upon the reef lines, and in proportion as the yard is lowered the reef is made at pleasure from a hand's breadth to a close reef, whether sailing large or hauled on a wind, and most snugly made when it blows fresh. It appears from experiments on the Exchange of North Shields, which made her passage from London with a foretopsail and yard fitted by Mr. Bywater, that the sail was close reefed in one minute, and that in passing the bar at the mouth of the Tyne, a reef was taken in and loosed out again with the top gallant sail set upon it, without shaking either sail, and only by easing off the topgallant halliards along with that of the topsail, and hauling upon both at the same time, when the reef was to be shaken out. Neither reefbands nor points are used, but one breadth of canvas is sewn on the fore part of the sail extending from the head to the lowest reef, on that part which is under each set of friction rollers. A cringle is worked in each leech at the lowest reef, and a light rope called the spread line leads from each of them to the extremity of the lower yard arms, and thence through quarter blocks on deck. This has many uses, but the principal is to keep the leeches from running in, in light winds when the reefs are seldom wanted. This Mr. Bywater calls the rolling reef. But his patent includes another method which consists in the application of a set of 6, 8, or more reef lines to the bunt of the sail, which, when the old reef tackles have done their part, are to be hauled upon and leading through cheek blocks on the yard, and thence in one or more legs upon deck haul up the after part of the sail, to which a new head rope has been added at the reef band, and this becomes the head of the sail, the reef part hanging loose before, which is hauled down by light preventers to the lower yard arms. This patent is extended to Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

IN our account of the papers contained in the tenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy (vol. VI. p. 41), we were only barely able to mention the following "Account of a new semi-metallic substance, called Menacane, and its ores, by the late G. Mitchell, M.B." and we now give a detailed account of the different species of that mineral.

Since the discovery of Menacane by Mr. Gregor, the distinguishing properties of the peculiar metallic substance it contains have been so fully developed, and satisfactorily ascertained by the united exertions of Kirwan, Klaproth, Vauquelin, and Lampadius, that little is left to wish for, so far as chemical characters are concerned. Of the genus Menac we are already acquainted with five species or ores. It is, however, sufficiently probable, that several new species will, at no distant period, be added to the list; and that this metal is more widely distributed, and more generally diffused, and plays, perhaps, a more important part, than is at present suspected.

Menac Genus.

Tribe of Rutile	1. Rutile 2. Rutilite
Tribe of Menacane	3. Nigrine 4. Menacane 5. Iserine.

First Species. Rutile.

Titanite of Kirwan.—*Rutil* of Werner.—*Sagenite* of Saussure.

External Characters.—The colour varies from light hyacinth to dark brownish red. It is found crystallized, 1. in right angle four sided prisms, acuminated by four planes, which are set on the lateral planes—2. In six-sided prisms, which are said sometimes to exhibit a tendency to a six-sided acumination—3. In acicular and capilliform crystals, whose regular shape is no longer determinable, and which are, moreover, strongly compressed.

The crystals are longitudinally sulcated, often very deeply; are commonly small, and very small, rarely middle sized. The acicular are often fascicularly aggregated: the capilliform crystals are often in a singular manner reticulated, the interstices forming equilateral triangles; exteriorly, shining, and moderately glistening; interiorly, glistening; the lustre adamantine.

The principal fracture is foliated with a two-fold cleavage, cutting each other at right angles; the transverse fracture is imperfect and minute conchoidal. The fragments are cubical.

It sometimes exhibits slender, columnar, distinct concretions; is usually translucent, sometimes only translucent at the edges; hard; brittle; gives a pale orange-yellow streak; is easily frangible; heavy in an inferior degree, about 4,200.

OBSERVATIONS.—The larger crystals, particularly those from Hungary, are often curved, have frequent transverse rifts, are sometimes broken entirely across, the ends removed to some distance from one another, and the interstices filled up, with the substance of which the matrix consists; sometimes two crystals meet under an angle more or less obtuse, and are joined like the corner of a frame. The crystals are, moreover, subject to great irregularities, are seldom fully crystallized, and therefore rarely acuminated; the four-sided prisms are often slightly rhomboidal; the six-sided prisms, from Hungary, are usually dilated, and seem composed of accumulated acicular crystals, from whence arise the columnar distinct concretions; the six-sided prisms, from France, are said to originate from the truncation of two opposite lateral edges of the four-sided prism; the capilliform crystals are sometimes coloured green, from chlorite earth. By some authors this fossil has been said to resemble red silver ore; but the slightest acquaintance with the oryctognostical characters is sufficient to shew the difference; a geognostical character also furnishes us here with an easy means of distinguishing this fossil from other ores of a red colour. Rutile is generally of cotemporaneous formation with its associated fossils; whereas red silver ore, red orpiment, &c. being formed in veins, are always of later formation than the rock on which they are seated. Some systematic writers have confounded it with rubellite, with which it has scarcely two characters in common.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.—Without addition, or even with phosphoric salts, it is infusible by the heat of the common blow-pipe; with borax or alkali, it affords a hyacinth red transparent glass; with the heat excited by pure air, it gives a milk-white head, and suffers a considerable loss of weight. It is insoluble in the mineral acids before it has been melted with alkali, but yields readily to acid of sugar; is precipitable by acid of galls with a bright red, and by Prussian alkali, with a handsome dark green colour.

Second Species. Rutilite.

Calcareo—Siliceous Titan Ore of Kirwan—*Titanit* of Klaproth.

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.—The colour varies from brownish red to dark reddish brown. It has been hitherto found only crystallized in very rhomboidal four-sided prisms, acutely bevilled at the extremities, the bevilling planes set on the obtuse lateral edges. The crystals are small, and very small, seldom middle-sized.

Exteriorly they are shining; interiorly, glistening, with a resinous lustre. The fracture is imperfect and minute conchoidal, passing into the uneven. The fragments are indeterminately angular, and tolerably sharp edged. The transparency varies from translucent, though translucent at the edges, to opaque. It is semi-hard, bordering upon hard; brittle, gives a greyish white streak; is easily frangible, and not particularly heavy, approaching the heavy, 3,500.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.—Before the blow-pipe it suffers no change, nor in the heat of a porcelain furnace, when exposed in an earthen crucible; but in a crucible of charcoal it melts to an imperfect black glass, owing to the partial reduction of the metallic contents. With considerable difficulty, and only by repeated digestion, marine acid dissolves a third part of the weight of this fossil, consisting partly of the menac contents. Klaproth, from whom these characters are taken, found it to consist of nearly equal parts, menac-calx, silex and lime, to which Vauquelin joins a large portion of iron-calx.

Third Species—Nigrine.

Nigrin of Werner.

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.—The colour is dark-brownish black, passing into velvet-black. It is found in larger and smaller angular grains, and pebbles.

Externally it is moderately glistening. Internally, the principal fracture is glistening; the transverse fracture moderately glistening; its lustre is adamantine.

The principal feature is imperfectly foliated, with a single cleavage; the transverse fracture is flat, and imperfectly conchoidal. The fragments are indeterminately angular, and sharp-edged. It is perfectly opaque; semi-hard; brittle; gives a yellowish brown streak, and is heavy in a moderate degree, 4,500.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.—The Nigrine is infusible per se by the blow-pipe; but with the assistance of borax it melts to a transparent hyacinth of red bead; to acid of sugar it readily yields its menac contents, which furnishes the characteristic precipitate of this genus. Klaproth and Lampadius have given the constituent ingredients, 8 or 9 per cent. Menac calx, and 2 or 1 calx of iron; but it is probable the proportion of menac calx was over-rated.

Fourth Species—Menacane.

Menachanite of Kirwan—*Menacan* of Werner.

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.—It is of a greyish black colour, inclining somewhat to iron black; it is only met with in very small, flattish, angular grains, which have a rough, glimmering surface. Internally, it is moderately glistening with adamantine lustre, passing into the semi-metallic.

The fracture is imperfectly foliated, approaching to the slaty. The fragments are indeterminately angular, and sharp-edged.

It is perfectly opaque, soft, brittle, retains its colour in the streak, easily frangible, and heavy in a moderate degree, 4,427.

PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.—Menacane is attractable by the magnet, but much more weakly than iron sand or magnetical iron ore; it is infusible by the common blow-pipe, or heat of a porcelain furnace, exposed in a coal crucible, but melts when in contact with a clay one; it

also melts quickly to a black bead, before a blow-pipe animated by pure air. The menac contents may be easily extracted by digestion with acid of sugar. Klaproth and Lampadius, about the same time, have shewn that it consists of nearly equal parts of menac and iron calces.

Fifth Species—Iserine.

Iserin of Werner.

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.—The colour is iron-black, inclining a little to brownish black. It is found in small, obtuse, angular grains, and in pebbles, with a somewhat rough, strongly glimmering surface. Internally it is shining with semi-metallic lustre. The fracture is more or less perfectly conchoidal. The fragments are indefinitely angular, and sharp-edged.

It is perfectly opaque; hard; brittle; retains its colour in the streak; and is heavy in a moderate degree, 4,500.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.—As in the foregoing species, the menac calx may here be readily extracted by acid of sugar, the residuum being dissolved in aqui regia, on the addition of tartarised tartarin, a lemon yellow powder falls to the bottom, which is tartarised menac; what remains in the solution is iron. Lampadius, to whom we owe the analysis, found that menac and iron are here in a decreasing proportion, the latter amounting to about 20 per cent. A late experiment has shewn him, that iron sand contains the same principles, but probably in an inverted proportion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The use of this metal is, as will readily be supposed, from its scarcity, and the newness of its discovery, very confined. The rutile, indeed, was for a length of time, employed to give a brown colour, in the porcelain manufacture of Seve, near Paris; but, from the difficulty of communicating an equal tint by it, has been since abandoned. The rock crystal, inclosing capilliform crystals of rutile, has been employed as a setting for rings. The precipitates, especially those from acids of sugar, may be employed as water-colours; that, by acid of galls, affording a good tile red, and that with Prussian alkali, an agreeable dark green. The latter also communicates a durable colour to silk.

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

REV. HUGH MOISES.

[*Concluded.*]

THOUGH no man loved more to be in company, yet he never suffered that pleasure to encroach upon his more serious employments; his school he never neglected, nor was ever out of it at the stated hours, for a period of two and thirty years, except twice, when he lost his two daughters—for such was the judicious arrangement of his time, that every thing he did had its proper place; nor did he ever allow one engagement to interfere with another, and this was a maxim he constantly laid down to his scholars, and enforced it by the powerful authority of his own example. No man better understood the art of living, nor employed the whole of his time to more advantage, he was never a moment idle, and except during six or seven hours of sleep, was constantly occupied by mental or bodily exercise; he had no listless languid days of inaction, nor ever could say as many do, who are even reckoned active men, that he did not know what to do with himself. His society was courted by all who had the means of knowing him, and his parties were reckoned the most pleasant of any in the town or its vicinity, for he always took care to have his company well sorted, and whoever dined with him, was sure to meet those whom he had a pleasure in meeting; from this it may be supposed that he well understood what the French term, the *convenances* of society; he knew what suited every person he conversed with, and according to a maxim he often laid down, he was more desirous to make others talk, than to talk much himself. He was never overbearing in conversation, for he had no particular topic or leading subject which he wished to introduce upon all occasions, and in all companies; and being a man of no very strong passions or feelings, he was never led very violently to oppose the sentiments or propensities of others, his study was to please as much as possible all those with whom he

conversed, without submitting to any mean or disgraceful compliance, and for this purpose he took care to understand well the rank, pursuits, and temper of all his acquaintance, and in the words of Horace, his most admired author,

Reddere personæ, convenientia cuique.
——— Ars Poet. 316.

and by these means, without having any strong friendships or enmities, he obtained general esteem and regard; he was charitable rather from a sense of religious duty, than from a naturally feeling disposition. Though he did "good by stealth," he was not one who "blushed to find it fame," for it must not be denied that his ruling propensity was vanity; nor is it wholly to be imputed to him as a fault; for considering how powerful this passion is as a motive of action, and to how much good it tends when properly directed, nothing but an overstrained stoical severity will condemn its influence on human conduct, or affect to despise in others, what every man feels in himself without acknowledging it; for that man must be dead to every sense of shame or praise, who does not desire even his most disinterested actions to meet the applause of his fellow creatures, or looks for no farther reward than the satisfaction of his own breast. To modest and indigent merit, no one was a greater friend than this most excellent man; and many is the youth whom he retained in his school, even when he found his parents were unable to pay the pittance required for his instruction; and many others has he been the means of sending to the University, who without his aid must have been content with some mechanical employment. His person was of the most elegant form, which rendered him active and alert, and he retained his usual activity till the last illness which terminated his highly useful existence. Having now spoken of him as a schoolmaster and as a man, I will attempt to give his character as a divine: his first and greatest quality as a clergyman, was a strong love for his profession, arising from a conviction of its divine ordination and supereminent utility; he was a firm believer in all that is contained in the bible, and this belief he strengthened by a diligent perusal of all the fathers in their original languages, and the writings of our most eminent divines; thus qualified for the church, he looked for no temporal rewards in his profession, but desired only an opportunity of exercising his calling with zeal and fidelity, and this was afforded him in the morning lectureship of All Saints church in Newcastle, where he preached every sunday in the year to a crowded and attentive audience; his sermons were of that peculiar cast and character which no man could have composed, and no man could have preached but himself! they were familiar, and almost colloquial, without being ridiculous; and so much did he seem to enter into the callings, professions, tempers, pursuits, and feelings of his hearers, that those who were accustomed to attend him, received his addresses as from a father or a friend. They felt, they believed, they understood what he said, because he never talked to them above their capacity, and because they knew him to be sincere in all that he delivered; his sermons formed a strong contrast with those of the other preachers in the town, who either set their congregations to sleep with some hacknied stuff which was not their own, or with dissertations on the doctrines of religion which neither could comprehend; while those of Mr. Moises, were always composed by himself, and always adapted to his audience; he never preached the same sermon twice, without being retouched or altered. He generally treated on the most interesting topics of morality, and entered into the inmost receses of private life. Nor were the relative duties ever more minutely displayed, or more aptly enforced: he mounted the pulpit for no pompous parade of eloquence, nor sought to draw a multitude after him, by rhetorical figures, or theatrical gestures. His delivery was serious, calm, and impressive, though the tones of his voice were varied, so as to express the different feelings and sentiments he intended to convey to his audience. His discourses contained nothing novel or ingenious, for he was not a man to invent or embrace new opinions, though a faithful depository of those already established; they abounded with clas-

sical phrases and allusions, which he adapted to the comprehension of the vulgar, for no man had a higher opinion of the utility of classical learning, both as a solid foundation, an elegant ornament, and taken in this light it can only be depreciated by vanity or ignorance. His notions of the deportment of a clergyman do him honour; though they might be somewhat too strict and severe, yet they were exemplified in his own conduct: he thought no minister of the gospel should ever be seen at a ball or a playhouse, nor in any place of mere dissipation: nor should he by any means ever hold two places of preferment at the same time, if they both required parochial duty; for he never considered the emoluments of the church as any other than the wages for services actually performed. Having now attempted to give a just idea of this most exemplary man, I have only to add, that the last stage of his life corresponded with all his former, and that he beheld the approach of his latter end with a degree of fortitude, not peculiar to christians, but certainly to be derived from christianity; for the disciple of Christ who has raised his hopes to the enjoyment of a glorious immortality, and the philosopher who looks for nothing after this life, may contemplate the dissolution of this mortal frame with equal composure; the one may consider it as the commencement of his happiness, and the other as the end of his misery. Having said thus much of one of the best men that ever lived, I have only to add a few particulars relating to him, which could not elsewhere more conveniently be mentioned. A subscription has lately been raised among his scholars, for a monument to be placed in the church where he was buried; but the two first subscribers, who might have done it all themselves, began it with so paltry a sum that the whole affair was spoilt, for the money raised is too much for a mere remembrance, and too little to produce any thing creditable to any of the parties concerned. A tribute has been paid, though a very insufficient one, to my old master, in the Naval Chronicle, by the writer of the life of Lord Collingwood, who has by no means done him justice in whatever light he is considered. The biographer of Mr. Brand in your magazine for December has omitted to mention, either from design or ignorance, that he was a scholar of Mr. Moises, and also five years under him as third master of the grammar school at Newcastle. W. Burdon.

Edward Edwards, *Esq.* R.A. *Died at his House in Windmill-Street, Dec.* 10*th*, 1806.

He was born in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, in the year 1737. He had no considerable advantage from a regular classical education, being at first intended for a genteel mechanical employment, as best suited to the limited means and prospects of his family; from whom, if he did not happily inherit fortune, he more happily derived an independent spirit, which dignified his thoughts and actions through life. He so availed himself, however, of opportunities, that he soon became well founded in general grammar or principles of languages, and particularly in the knowledge of the French tongue, in which he was thought to have acquired nearly the vernacular pronunciation. His weakly frame determined the figure of his body; and in proportion as this more and more manifested deformity, so did the powers of his mind seemingly augment. Notwithstanding the many examples of this kind, besides that of the illustrious Pope, it does not appear that the physiologists have offered any thing explanatory or hypothetical on the subject. Marmontel gives an account of a gentleman (M. Vannenargue) whose defect in symmetry of body, was amply compensated by his extraordinary mental endowments. Very early, however, Mr. Edwards shewed signs of a disposition favourable to the sister arts.—That a predisposition of mind exists, more or less friendly to the reception of impressions from different causes, which education cannot change, Helvetius could not deny, if he admitted that the intellectual functions depended, in any degree, upon the original organization.—His love of truth, of the rules of moral conduct, of religion and piety, kept at least equal pace with the ardour of his attachment to the arts. It appearing

to be his proper destination, Mr. Edwards was encouraged to study painting, and to fix himself in the pursuits of its excellencies. Fortunately, about this period the late Duke of Richmond opened his gallery of sculpture for the benefit of students. This stands a striking instance of the importance to a nation, of well-directed patronage and encouragement; the establishment of the Royal Academy was owing, principally, to its conspicuous advantages. Mr. Edwards visited the duke's collection with diligence and delight. He there formed his elementary ideas of proportion and taste. Prior, however, to the Royal Academy, the Society of Arts offered premiums for performances in the polite arts; and Mr. Edwards, at different times, made successful appeals to their judgment. Our artist was among the first pupils of the academy. Having seized every occasion of improvement afforded in London; he became inflamed with the desire of viewing the models of perfection in Italy. Accordingly, in the year 1775, he set out on a journey to Rome, by the rout of France. It is observable, that, in one of his letters from Paris, he remarked, "that the corruption of all ranks of people there was such as must necessarily soon occasion the destruction of the existing order of things in that country." And all his letters from France and Italy contained expressions of "thankfulness to Heaven for being an Englishman, and for not having such heavy causes (apparent at least) to dread the divine vengeance on his native land." He was at Rome in the year of the grand jubilee, remarkable for processional splendour. At one of his visitations to St. Peter's, a circumstance occurred, which, seriously considered, would make every one exceedingly cautious in determining upon identity of person: He saw a priest officiating in the church, whom he firmly believed to be a relation of his, a staunch protestant, and whom he had left in London, engaged in a very different avocation from that of the priestly function; and so very strong was the likeness to his friend, of the person and the voice of this ecclesiastic, that Mr. E. was not undeceived till he came close to his side. Mr. Edwards in his travels did not confine his observations to the works of sculptors and painters only; he extended his observations also to men and manners; and, had he written a journal of them, with the addition of his acute reflections, it would have been a curious and useful fragment, to have added to the sketches he made while yet abroad, of the dresses of the people of the different countries and districts through which he passed. Our artist also read much, and digested and made the truth of what he read his own; for he was endowed with an extraordinary memory. His conversation was consequently most agreeable and edifying; no one could incline attention to him, without becoming a wiser and a better man. In the year 1778, Mr. Edwards was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy; and in 1788, he was appointed teacher of perspective in the school of the institution. This qualification for that department may be supposed, from his work on perspective, which is allowed to do credit to the nation, and from his known conscientiousness in all his undertakings. But he was really, though not ostensibly, a proficient in a branch of knowledge but little cultivated; he well understood the true principles of architecture. His abhorrence of the vitiated taste, so often publicly displayed in the capital, and his desire to assist in correcting it, were such as led him, a short time before his death, to express a wish to be allowed to deliver, in the Royal Institution, some lectures on the subject of architecture. This good man, for a long time, employed much of his attention in collecting facts, and arranging them for a continuation of Walpole's Anecdotes of Eminent Painters, for which his peculiarly discerning and accurate faculty of mind in a high degeee rendered him fit for the undertaking. This work, abounding with attracting and valuable information, is far proceeded with in the press, and will shortly be given to the world, as, happily, our author lived to revise nearly all the sheets, and has left well-arranged materials for the completion of the whole of his design. Mr. Edwards had a refined ear for music, possessed considerable knowledge of that science; and was an excellent performer on the

violin. Nor was he deficient in poetical composition, although he seldom bent himself to such exercises. It may truly be said, that his judgment in all works of art was so cultivated, as to be generally critically just. His tender constitution, however, demanded constant attention from some friendly person; and this he experienced unremittingly all his days from an only surviving sister. Mr. Edwards having been indisposed about a fortnight, died, rather suddenly, without a sigh.—From the report of the surgeons who made the examination nothing extraordinary appeared, except about three or four ounces of water in the pericardium. Mr. Edwards lived a pattern of integrity, honour, and piety; his death must be, is lamented by all who knew him; and his memory will be respected by the lovers of truth, talent, and virtue. He was attended to his grave, in St. Pancras Church-yard, by B. West, Esq. president of the Royal Academy, J. Farrington, and J. Nollekins, Esq. Academicians, Mr. Baker, Mr. Edridge, Mr. Hearne, Mr. Milbourne, jun. Mr. Sotheby jun. and Sir William Blizard. Mr. Edwards left little or no property. This circumstance was immediately considered—and liberally decided upon by the President and Council of the Royal Academy, in a manner equally honourable to themselves, and to the memory of their late teacher.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

A GENTLEMAN conversant with West Indian affairs, and who has already written on the subject, is preparing an interesting sketch of the black empire of Hayti, heretofore St. Domingo, from communications with the seat of the present government, with officers of that government, and intelligent persons in the neighbouring Antilles (all whose names will in due time be announced), as well as from the latest accounts published in France. It will also comprise a succinct account of the early history, now first translated from the best French authorities, and be illustrated with a new map of the island. It is not expected to exceed an ordinary octavo volume, and will be put to press almost immediately. From the nature of its resources, which, with a variety of other matter, include the *whole of the information imparted to Government*, as the ground for licensing a trade with Hayti. This work cannot fail to afford every necessary information relative to that new and extraordinary empire. To it will also be added, some hints as to a plan for supplying the colonies with labourers.

Mr. Bohnen, of Greenwich, has put to press a work, which embraces in alphabetical order the most general idiomatical expressions of six languages, viz. English, German, Latin, Spanish, French, and Italian, exhibiting at one view, in their respective columns, the synonimous phrases or sentences in each, avoiding by this means the great trouble of searching so many dictionaries; also a complete vocabulary of the same six languages. To be printed in one thick octavo volume.

Mr. C. Stower has in the press, and will speedily publish, a new edition of the Printers' Grammar; which will contain the improvements in the Theory and Practice of Printing for the last fifty years; also, many useful Tables and Scales of Prices, never before published.

Mr. P. Browne is engaged in an Account and Description of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity and its Precincts, Norwich; it will comprise a chronological table, containing a complete list of the bishops, priors, and deans, with the dates of their respective appointments, and remarks as to the several additions and improvements made by them in the church, with other interesting particulars.

The Rev. Dr. Hawker proposes to

publish by subscription, in one volume octavo, for the benefit of the widow and daughter of the deceased, the Life and Writings of the late Rev. H. Tanner, of Exeter.

Mr. Giffard's edition of Ben Jonson is ready for the press: he has been assisted greatly by some manuscripts of the late Mr. Whalley.

Sir William Ouseley is preparing for the press an English Translation of the celebrated Persian work, entitled *Nozahat al Coloub*, and quoted by Dr. Herbelot, M. de Sacy, and other learned Orientalists, under the name of the Persian Geographer. Sir William had translated, several years ago, different parts of this valuable work; but as none of the manuscripts which he possessed, or had an opportunity of inspecting, were perfect, some wanting the chapter on the rivers of Persia, others the part which describes the mountains and mines, others the sections on the roads, and the stages from one city to another, he was induced to defer the publication until an accurate and perfect manuscript should be found. Having been fortunate enough to obtain one, he has completed his translation, supplied all the defects, and corrected the errors which abounded in the other copies. From the accuracy with which the Persian Geographer describes the distance of places, the roads, rivers, and mountains, as well as the cities, towns, and villages, the errors of all the maps of Persia hitherto published may be corrected, and a multiplicity of names added. To the antiquary and historian, this work will not be less interesting than to the geographer, as it describes the monuments of former ages, found in various parts of Iran or Persia, and contains many curious anecdotes of the ancient sovereigns of that celebrated empire. This work will be comprised in one volume in quarto, with a map.

The Rev. James Cordiner, A.M. chaplain to the Hon. Frederic North, during his late government of Ceylon, is about to publish, in two volumes quarto, a description of that island, containing an account of the country, inhabitants, and natural productions, with a tour round the island, a journey to Ramisseram, and a detailed narrative of the late warfare with the king of Candy, embellished with 24 engravings from original drawings. This work will contain an account of the manner of taking and taming the wild elephants, the mode of diving for pearl oysters, the stripping of the cinnamon bark, and the process of collecting natural salt, all described from actual observation and authentic documents. The plates exhibit the costume of the country, the most striking scenes along the coasts of the island, as well as some expressive features of the inland districts. A medical report, concerning the health of the troops in April 1803, by the Superintendant of Hospitals in Ceylon, whose observations throw a clear light on the nature of the climate, and the diseases to which it is subject. The work will conclude with a description of the ceremonies practised at the Candian court.

A new edition of the Complete Farmer is nearly ready for publication. It will form two large volumes in quarto, and will comprehend all the various discoveries and improvements in modern husbandry and rural economy. The diseases of cattle, and other animals that interest the farmer, have also been carefully arranged and digested under their proper heads, and the most appropriate remedies or means of cure introduced. The whole is illustrated by nearly 100 engravings, representing the most useful and approved implements and machinery used in the business of farming; the most esteemed natural and artificial grasses, and the various improved breeds of domestic animals.

A small volume, entitled a Picture of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, will soon make its appearance at that town. It will contain an account of that commercial place and its manufactories; a description of the Roman wall, the coal-mines, and the manner of working them; it will be illustrated by a plan of the town, the coal-district round about, the coal-pits, rail-ways, and staiths on the rivers Tyne and Wear.

A Catalogue of the particulars of the Manuscripts, Collections, and Books, with MS. notes of the late Philip D'Obville, Esq. purchased by the University of Oxford in 1805, for 1025l. will shortly be printed,

Mr. Gell, who is already well known to all the admirers of Homer, is about to publish an account of the Island of Ithaca, its geography, antiquities, natural productions, and manners and customs of the present inhabitants. It is intended to comprise this work in one volume in quarto, which will contain a variety of maps, plans, and other engravings, representing the ancient citadel of Ithaca, the city of Bathi, the ports of Polis, Frichias, Maurona, the rock called Homer's School, and a general map of the island.

Mr. Belfour, who lately translated the Musica and Fabulas Literarias of Yriarte, is about to publish a new and improved edition of Jarvis's version of Don Quixote, embellished with superb engravings, and illustrated by notes historical, critical, and literary, from Mayans, Bowles, Vicente de los Rios Pellicer, and other able commentators. Mr. Belfour proposes to add Remarks on the Life and Writings of Cervantes, anecdotes of his contemporaries, and particulars of the manners, customs, and state of literature of the age in which he lived.

Mr. Woodburne has in a state of forwardness a Hundred Views of Churches in the neighbourhood of London, with descriptions deduced from the best authorities.

Mr. Grant, of Crouch-End, near Highgate, will shortly publish a work entitled Institutes of Latin Grammar. This work is intended chiefly for the higher classes of an academy or grammar-school, and will furnish not only the senior scholars, but also the master, with a useful book of occasional reference.

Mr. Sotheby has recently finished a poem on the subject of Saul, in eight books, in blank verse.

Mr. Wordsworth, the author of Lyrical Ballads, will shortly publish a collection of Poems, under the title of the Orchard Pathway.

Some posthumous works of Mrs. Chapone have been announced for publication; containing the Letters to Mr. Richardson, in her 18th year, on the subject of parental authority and filial obedience; her correspondence with Mrs. Carter, and some fugitive pieces, never before published.

Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, who lately published a new Anatomical Nomenclature, has a work nearly ready for publication, on Muscular Motion.

M. Lasteyries' two works on Spanish sheep, and on their introduction into other countries, are translating by Mr. Luccock, who will add notes, illustrating the breed of foreign sheep, wool, and woollen manufactures.

A new edition of Mr. Duppa's Life of Michel Angelo, with several additional plates, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Joseph Nightingale is preparing for publication an impartial view of the origin, progress, doctrines, discipline, and singular customs of the Wesleyan Methodists.

A new translation of the celebrated novel of Gil Blas has just been finished by Mr. Smart, and will speedily be published, embellished with 100 beautiful engravings.

A new edition, being the fifth, of Dr. Robert Bree's valuable work, an Enquiry into Disordered Respiration, is in the press.

A new work on Conveyancing, consisting of a collection of modern precedents, with notes and illustrations, and practical introduction on the language and structure of conveyances, will speedily be published by John Turner, Esq. of the Middle Temple.

The Rev. G. S. Faber, author of a Dissertation on the Prophecies, is preparing for the press a work on the Restoration of Israel, and the Destruction of Antichrist.

Mr. Cooper, of Golden-square, will shortly publish a work likely to prove extremely useful to medical students, under the title of First Lines of the Practice of Surgery.

An interesting Tale, descriptive of the manners of the fifteenth century, written by the late Mr. Strutt is preparing for publication.

A new edition of Dr. Lind's valuable book, on the Diseases of Hot Climates, is in the press, and will shortly be published.

A new translation of Ovid's Epistles, is in the press, from the pen of the late Rev. Mr. Fitzthomas.

A new novel, from the pen of Mr. Dibdin, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Harmer's Obser-

vations on divers Passages of Scripture, enlarged and corrected by the Rev. Adam Clarke, A.M. is nearly ready for publication.

A *Catalogue Raisonnée* of the extensive and valuable Collection of Books deposited in the British Museum is at present in contemplation; and it is hoped the period will not be very remote, before the public may be favoured with a specimen of it.

Mr. G. Burnett will publish, some time in April, a view of the present state of Poland, containing a particular account of the peasantry, their persons, dress, and political condition, comprising also some account of the customs and manners of the Poles, with a cursory view of the changes which have taken place consequent upon the dismemberment of that country.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Joseph Halfpenny, of York, architect, whose plates of the Gothic ornaments in that Cathedral gained him great credit, proposes to publish by subscription, in the course of the present year, a work to be entitled Fragmenta Vetusta, or the remains of ancient buildings in York. It will contain 34 engravings, printed in large quarto, of the size of ten inches by seven and a half.

Mr. Landseer is engraving an emblematical Monument in honour of Admiral Lord Nelson, in which he will introduce the bust of his Lordship, and allusions to his most celebrated victories, from a drawing by P. J. de Loutherbourg, R.A.

A beautiful picture has lately been painted by Mr. Stothard, from Chaucer's Procession of Pilgrims to Canterbury. This painting is accounted a *chef-d'œuvre*, and for such a subject we have perhaps no artist so well qualified as Mr. S. It is intended to engrave a plate from it, and Mr. Bromley is expected to do that justice to the subject which so excellent a picture merits. The size of the print will be thirty-one inches by ten.

Mr. Edward Orme will shortly publish by subscription an Essay on Transparencies, making one large volume in quarto.

The same gentleman has circulated proposals for a new work, entitled British Field Sports, from drawings by Samuel Howett, Esq. of the same size as the Oriental Field Sports. It will be completed in ten numbers, to be published monthly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Society, bearing the title of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress, has recently been established in London. The design of this Society is to administer relief, without distinction of profession, country, or religion, to indigent and distressed strangers, who are not entitled to parochial relief; or who, having obtained a settlement in this country, may have a legal claim only to a bare subsistence.

The following averages shew the number of cattle and sheep annually sold in Smithfield:

	Cattle.	*Sheep.*
1732 to 1740 -	83,906	564,650
1741 to 1749 -	74,194	559,892
1750 to 1758 -	75,331	623,091
1759 to 1767 -	83,432	615,328
1768 to 1776 -	89,362	627,805
1777 to 1785 -	99,285	687,588
1786 to 1794 -	108,075	707,456

The average weight of the animals sold in Smithfield about 100 years ago, compared with that of the present time:

	1700	1800
Oxen -	370 lbs.	800 lbs.
Calves -	50	140
Sheep -	28	80
Lambs -	18	50

So that Smithfield market has, principally within fifty years, doubled the weight of flesh sold in it, besides a considerable increase in the numbers.

We learn, from a communication to the Society of Arts, that the white thorn, which is so valuable for fences, may be propagated by cuttings from the roots with considerable success, while cuttings from the branches do not thrive. The roots of plants a year old will afford each ten or twelve cuttings, and in three years a succession of plants fit for use will be produced.

It may not be unacceptable to the public to be informed, that Mr. Hornblower, of Featherstone-street, City-road, has so modified the construction of the fire engine, as to become a most valuable acquisition to those who are under any apprehensions of accidents by fire. It has been proved by experiment, that the four sides of a bed-room, all on fire, may be extinguished, in the space of a minute,

with little more than a pail of water. It stands in the compass of fourteen inches square, and two feet high, and may be carried from one room to another with ease: all that is required being to keep it full of water, in its properly assigned place, and to work it off every month or six weeks, to keep the water from becoming putrid, and, at the same time, to be assured that the engine is in working order.

On Sunday forenoon, Feb. 8, a spot appeared near the eastern limb of the Sun's disc, nearly large enough to be seen with a smoked glass without any magnifying power. It is spindle-formed; its longer axis nearly perpendicular to the Sun's equator; its shortest axis not to be reduced by the lowest estimate to less than three times the diameter of the earth, or about 1-30th part of the Sun's diameter. Still more eastward of it, and nearly opposite to its centre, at the distance of about 18,000 miles measured on the Sun's disc, was a very small and round spot.

An algebraical proof of Sir Isaac Newton's Binomial Theorem, which has been hitherto a desideratum in Mathematics, has been lately discovered by Francis Burke, A.B. a student in Dublin University. The discovery has been honoured with a distinguished premium by the Board of Trinity-college.

Parpontier, a celebrated French chemist, has discovered a new species of utility, besides its nutritive powers, in the potatoe, and his discovery has been proved in England by stucco plasterers. From the starch of potatoe, quite fresh, and washed but once, a fine size, by mixture with chalk, has been made, and in a variety of instances successfully used, particularly for ceilings. This species of size has no smell: while animal size, putrifying so readily, uniformly exhales a most disagreeable and unwholesome odour: the size of potatoes being very little subject to putrefaction, appears from experience to prove more durable in tenacity and whiteness, and, for white-washing, should always be preferred to animal size, the decomposition of which always exhibits proofs of infectious effluvia.

It is proposed, as an object highly important in a commercial view, to make a small establishment on the now almost depopulated island of Otaheite; and to render it useful in the navigation to and from Botany-Bay, as a place where ships may procure abundant supplies of pork and vegetables. The king of Owhyhee is making himself master of the other Sandwich Islands; is improving them to the greatest prosperity of agriculture and population; is ambitious of making them seats of manufacture and commerce; and even proposes to open a trade to Nootka Sound and to Bengal.

In the island of Cuba there is neither grown wheat, olives, or vines. Every article of clothing is brought from Europe, there not being a single manufacture of any kind in it. In 1792, there were exported to Spain 30,000 cwt. of tobacco, besides that consumed in this country and in America. The export of wax that year amounted to 5000 cwt. Bees have only been introduced in Cuba since the year 1764. After the peace of Versailles, when Florida was ceded to the English, some families came over from St. Augustine, and brought some hives with them, and in a short time they increased so much, that the sugar plantations became endangered.

The Irish language continues to be spoken at present in Louth, Meath, and Westmeath; in the south-west part of Carlow, a considerable proportion speak Irish; in Kilkenny it prevails greatly; in Wexford it is very little used in the south-east part of the county, but is pretty general in the north-west. In Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, and in the King's and Queen's counties, very few speak Irish; in all the counties of Munster the Irish language prevails, if we except the large towns, their immediate neighbourhoods, and some of the country along the coast. It is more prevalent in Connaught than in the West of Ireland: in this province it is essential to acquire the language, in order to be able to deal with the peasantry without an interpreter. In Ulster, there is a great proportion of Irish speakers; Cavan and Monaghan contain many; Tyrone, about half its inhabitants; Donegal, more than half;

Armagh and Down a few; Antrim, a few along the eastern coast; Derry, a few in the mountains to the south-west; Fermenagh, scarcely any.

The King has approved of the election of John Soane, Esq. to be Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, and of Mr. William Owen, to be an Academician, in the place of John Russell, Esq. deceased.

Germany.

Died, at Kiel, Dr. Hensler, one of the most distinguished members of the University of that city. He was the author of many learned works, and particularly by his researches on the origin of Syphilitic diseases. The Prince Regent of Denmark has purchased for the Danish Admiralty the very curious library of this learned physician.

The publication of the following maps was announced at the last Michaelmas fair at Leipsic, viz. 1. Map of Germany, divided according to the peace of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, and the act of the confederation of the Rhine, July 12, 1806. 2. Map of Westphalia, according to the latest trigonometrical measurements, astronomical determinations of places, and military arrangements of the Prussian Major-General Le Coq, divided according to the latest political changes in September, 1806. 3. Map of Suabia, divided according to the peace of Presburg, and the act of the confederation of the Rhine. 4. Map of the Giant Mountains in Silesia, according to the latest geographical determinations.

Hungary.

Several works in theology, morals, education, &c. even some novels, have lately been published in the Hungarian language at Pest.

Mr. Samuel Klein has published, at Buda, a Wallachian almanack, to which he has added an interesting abridgment of the ancient history of Wallachia.

M. Kulcsar has obtained permission to publish a gazette in the Hungarian language, at Pest, entirely devoted to the literature of that country. A literary and political gazette is published at Vienna, in the Hungarian language, under the title of Magyar Kurer, the Hungarian Courier.

Mr. Mathias Sanowiz, Preceptor of the Lutheran Gymnasium at Eperies, has received permission from the Emperor of Austria to travel in Switzerland, for the purpose of acquiring a perfect knowledge of Pestalozzi's method of education, and afterward to visit the schools of industry in Prussia and Saxony.

Italy.

The celebrated Canora has just finished, at Rome, a statue of Hebe, which far surpasses all his other works. The upper part of the goddess is represented naked, and the rest of her body is covered with a drapery of the greatest lightness. She is represented as performing the office of cup-bearer at the table of the Gods. He intends to make a copy of this statue in bronze.

M. Calandrella, astronomer at Rome, has published observations on the annual parallax of the star Lyra, which he finds to be five seconds. This discovery, if established, would greatly diminish the distance at which the fixed stars have been calculated. Instead of six or seven millions of miles, it will justify barely half that quantity.

Portugal.

The literature of Portugal is about to receive a valuable accession, in a translation of Voltaire's Henriade, by the Marquiz de Bellas, formerly ambassador at the court of London, and now at the head of the judicial department in his own country.

Sweden.

M. Bergstedt, who has travelled many years with much success in the Levant, has finished his translation of Chevalier's Travels in the Troad. The first volume, which was published more than three years ago, contained some learned observations on the places which he visited after M. Chevalier, particularly on the isles of the Archipelago. In the second volume, M. Bergstedt has inserted many passages from Homer and Musæus, which serve to throw light on several observations of his author.

The Count of Oxenstiern, well known in Sweden for a poem on the Harvest, has published the second volume of his works, the first having been published in the year 1805.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

DRURY-LANE, Feb. 19.—This evening a new play, called *The Curfew*, said to be from the pen of the late Mr. Tobin, author of the Honeymoon, was produced at this theatre. The scene is in England, in the time of William the Conqueror, and the characters are

Normans.

Hugh de Tracy	Mr. BARRYMORE
Robert - - -	Mr. BANNISTER
Bertrand - -	Mr. H. SIDDONS
Walter - - -	Mr. PENLEY
Philip - - -	Mr. EYRE
Dunstan - -	Mr. COOKE
Matilda - -	Mrs. POWELL
Florence - -	Miss DUNCAN

Danes.

Fitzharding - -	Mr. ELLISTON
Armstrong - -	Mr. PALMER
Conrad - - -	Mr. MATTHEWS
Herman - - -	Mr. CARLES.

This play is replete with interest and deep pathos, possessing many striking situations and much stage effect. The Baron de Tracy, one of the Norman followers of William, having married an English lady *(Matilda)* while he lived in Normandy, is so violently instigated to jealousy by certain anonymous letters, that he plunged his dagger into his wife's bosom, caught as he considered in the arms of her seducer. The cause of this misery was Fitzharding, who, when a youth, had entered into the military service, under the Baron, and having for some trifling offence been ignominiously branded in the shoulder, and though apparently reconciled, yet he nourished in his breast the most rancorous revenge against his unsuspecting adversary. To facilitate his scheme, he has a report of his death circulated, whilst he attacks the happiness of the Baron by the pretended infidelity of his wife; to confirm which, he appoints a time when he shall find a man in her chamber, and contrives to appear there himself to the deluded husband, who stabs his wife, as above related. The Baron afterwards comes to England with William the Conqueror, and Fitzharding escaping, arrives in the same country and becomes the captain of a Danish banditti, who infest the woods adjacent to the Baron's castle. Fitzharding, in order to complete his revenge, intercepts a friar who is on his way to confess the Baron, assumes the dress of the monk, and proceeds to the castle himself in that character, having previously concerted an attack on the castle, with intent to murder the inhabitants, at the tolling of the curfew. Matilda, the Baron's wife, surviving her wound, and a subsequent shipwreck while on her passage to England with her son *Robert*, lives in disguise, in a hovel near her husband's castle, over whom and her daughter *Florence* she watches unknown, the Baron believing her to be dead. To increase his misery, he is now convinced of his wife's innocency, and builds a mausoleum to her memory. His deadly foe still, however, pursues him, and having gained access as a father confessor, the Baron opens his whole mind to him relative to Matilda. During this interview, Matilda is brought before the Baron as a witch, and, though denying the charge, she yet promises to raise his wife from the grave, and in the friar recognises the captain of the banditti, and determines to watch him. The Baron's daughter Florence having eloped from her father, in boy's clothes, to meet her lover *Bertrand*, a noble minded youth, educated by the Baron, but of humble origin, is seized by the banditti, who determine on her death; and her own brother Robert, who, through distress, had joined them, is fixed on to commit the murder, but when she cannot prevail on him to spare her, she confesses her sex, and he becomes her protector, and takes her to his mother's cottage. The Baron now gives the pretended friar a private meeting in the chapel, near the mausoleum, in which Matilda conceals herself, suspecting what Fitzharding had in view, when, having discovered his purpose and on the point of murdering the Baron, the tomb bursts open, and the Baroness comes forward splendidly drest. An eclaircissement now takes place; the Baron offers Fitzharding forgiveness, which he refuses, and is sent into confinement. The attack of the banditti is defeated by the information of Robert and his sister, who is mar-

ried to Bertrand, and the piece concludes with the re-union of the Baron and Matilda.

There has seldom been a new play so ably sustained by the performers, who were perfect in their respective parts. Elliston evinced unusual powers in Fitzharding, and Mrs. Powell infused much dignity and tenderness into the part of Matilda. The scenes where she undergoes an interrogatory as a witch, and where she rescues her husband from the revengeful dagger of Fitzharding are worked up with uncommon skill, and fraught with the deepest pathos; and not less striking are the scenes where Fitzharding, as the confessor, proves the conscience of the Baron. Unmixed applause accompanied the performance from the beginning to the end; and when the piece was announced for a second representation, an universal burst of applause succeeded. A glee was introduced, and admirably sung by Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Miller, and Gibbon; and Miss Duncan spoke a lively epilogue with much point and spirit.

COVENT-GARDEN, March 10.—This evening, a new Comedy, from the pen of Mr. Morton, was produced at this theatre, entitled *Town and Country; or, Which is Best?* The characters of which are

Plastic - - -	Mr. C. KEMBLE
Trot - - - -	Mr. BLANCHARD
Cosey - - -	Mr. FAWCETT
Rev. Owen Glenroy	Mr. MURRAY
Reuben Glenroy	Mr. KEMBLE
Captain Glenroy	Mr. BRUNTON
Hawbuck - -	Mr. EMERY
Hon. Mrs. Glenroy	Mrs. GLOVER
Rosalie Somers	Miss BRUNTON
Mrs. Trot - -	Mrs. MATTOCKS
Mrs. Moreen - -	Mrs. DAVENPORT

The following is the outline of the plot:—Plastic, a dissipated young man of fashion, and Cosey a stock-broker, accidentally meet at the house of Mr. Trot, a wealthy cotton-manufacturer, father-in-law of the former. During their stay at that gentleman's country house, Plastic learns that Cosey is on his road to Wales, to visit his ward Miss Rosalie Somers, whom he has placed at the house of the Rev. Owen Glenroy. The two families of Somers and Plastic are at enmity, on account of a former election contest. Plastic, from motives of revenge, forms a base design of attempting to seduce Miss Somers, (whom he had formerly seen) but not knowing her place of residence, in hopes to discover it, tells Cosey he is going the same road, and requests to join his company; failing in this, he follows him. Cosey, after much personal danger, from which he is rescued by the intrepidity of a stranger, reaches Wales, and recognises his preserver in the person of Reuben Glenroy, whose attachment to his ward he discovers. Reuben, called upon by the voice of distress during a severe storm of snow, rushes out, and in a short time returns, supporting Plastic, apparently lifeless, who, when recovered and finding himself in the same house with Miss Somers, to further his designs assumes the name of Maitland. Unlooked-for circumstances aid his wishes; he not only contrives to carry away Rosalie Somers from the protection of her friends, but also to make it appear that she consented to an elopement with him, and succeeds in bringing her to town. Reuben, after having passed the night on the mountains succouring distressed travellers, returns, and hearing that Rosalie has eloped with the man he preserved, sinks into apathy, from which he is roused by the intelligence that his brother Augustus, (the captain) by habits of fashionable extravagance, is on the brink of ruin. Hoping to save him from the vortex of dissipation, into which he is plunged, he consents to accompany Cosey to London. Rosalie, notwithstanding all Plastic's caution, eludes his vigilance, and accidentally meeting with Trot, is by that gentleman, placed under the protection of the Hon. Mrs. Glenroy. Cosey and Reuben arrive in town, and the former furnishes the latter with the means of relieving his brother's necessities. Reuben loses no time in calling at his house,—meets with Mrs. Glenroy, makes himself known, and acquaints her with the purport of his visit. Reuben then goes to a subscription house for play, where he knows his brother was to pass the evening; and while waiting in an antichamber, Augustus rushes from the gaming-table, and, goaded by despair, is on the point of committing suicide, when Reuben arrests his arm and pre-

vails upon him to go home to his family, having first learnt that he had pledged his commission for a gaming debt to Plastic. Reuben's next interview is with Plastic, from whom he redeems his brother's commission, and Plastic wishing to know who he is, listens to Reuben's story, and finds he is known; but Reuben still thinking that Rosalie has voluntarily left her friends, and that her affections are fixed on Plastic, and having promised that his life should be devoted to her happiness prevails on him to sign a written promise of marriage with the lady. Reuben, in company with Cosey, meets Plastic, according to appointment, at the house of Mrs. Glenroy. Rosalie being introduced, an eclaircissement takes place, which exposes the ingratitude of Plastic, and the young lady bestows her hand and fortune on Reuben Glenroy.

The comic parts of this comedy arise from the incidents which are attached to Cosey, a stock-broker and a cockney; Trot, a great cotton-manufacturer, and his wife a would-be woman of ton; Hawbuck, a lad brought up in a Yorkshire school; and Mrs. Glenroy, a sprightly elegante.

The prologue was written by Mr. J. Taylor, and spoken by Mr. Brunton; and the epilogue, written by Mr. Colman, and delivered by Messrs. Fawcett and Blanchard, was highly humourous and pointed. In the second act, there was a charming song composed by Kelly, and sung by Miss Tyrer. At the close, the play was announced for repetition with great applause.

The dialogue of this play is neat and pointed, and the delineations of Mr. Morton are, as usual, a faithful transcript of the manners and fashions of the day. He is well acquainted with the stylish moves of what is called the fashionable world, and the traits which he furnishes are therefore the more valuable, and his ridicule more just and pointed. From the second to the middle of the fourth act, the business of the scene languishes, and the interest which is excited in the earlier scenes might easily be sustained by a judicious curtailment, which would hasten the progression of the incidents.

OPERA-HOUSE, Feb. 25.—A new serious opera, entitled *Argenide e Serse*, was produced here last night. It afforded Madame Catalani an opportunity of displaying her talents as an actress. The plot is of the slight texture, generally found in Italian operas: *Xerxes*, king of Persia, is betrothed to *Argenis*, the princess of the Parthians, who is in love with his son the prince *Sebastes*. The father being supposed dead, the prince mounts the throne, and the lovers are upon the eve of being united, when Xerxes returns, and condemns Sebastes to death. The princess runs mad, but the king at length relents, and the lovers are made happy. The performance of Madame Catalani in Argenis, displayed much natural simplicity and feeling, and the music by Portogallo afforded some charming airs for that distinguished actress.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC, Feb. 12.—This evening the second Concert was performed. Mrs. Mountain filled the place of Mrs Billington, and met with a most encouraging reception. Mrs. Vaughan sung with great taste and sweetness. Messrs. Harrison, W. Knyvett, and Bartleman, were highly applauded. The Earls of Uxbridge, Fortescue, and Dartmouth, were the presiding directors of the night.

The third Concert was on Feb. 18th, under the direction of the Earl of Darnley. The selection was principally from Handel and Dryden.

ARGYLE-STREET FASHIONABLE INSTITUTION.—This elegant place of amusement was opened on Monday night, the 16th of February, with a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music. The arrangements and decorations of this superb scene exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the public. The grand concert room, which was the temple dedicated to *harmony*, was lighted by six brilliant Grecian lustres, suspended from the ceiling, which is painted with emblematical devices.

Mr. Weichsel was leader of the band, which included the names of Ashe, Mountain, Smart, C. Lindley, Spagnioletti, Drogonetti, and the Leanders. The vocal performers were Madame Bianchi, Signor Si-

boni, and Madame Catalani. The selection was Italian, with the exception of a beautiful duet on the violin and violoncello, by Messrs. Weichsel and Lindley. Madame Catalani's execution of "*Si la Patria*," with the bassoon obligato by Mr. Holmes, was an astonishing display of voice and execution, and was rapturously received by a brilliant audience.

It is with pleasure that we for the first time announce to the public, under this division of our work, a display of singular interest and of uncommon excellence. What we refer to, is not another Panorama, calculated to excite merely curiosity and wonder, but an affecting delineation of one of the most important scenes to which humanity is subject; which must naturally appeal to the feelings, and rivet the attention, of every one by whom it is contemplated. The subject of this exhibition (of which we have accidentally been favoured with an early inspection) is judiciously taken from Shaw's 'Monody to the Memory of a Young Lady' (his wife), and has been selected from that period of the poem where the expiring Emma, anxious only for the preservation of the pledge (an infant daughter!) of their connubial love, exclaims

Promise!—and *I* will trust thy faithful vow,
(Oft have I tried, and ever found *thee* true).
That, to some distant spot, thou wilt remove
This fatal pledge of hapless Emma's love,
Where safe thy blandishments it may partake;
And, Oh! be tender for its *mother's* sake!
Wilt thou?——

* * * * * *

I know thou wilt!—sad silence speaks assent,
And, in that pleasing hope, I die content.—

Though the pictoral representation of such a scene, which, to speak the language of Lord Bacon, comes home to men's business and bosoms, must be anticipated as intrinsically attractive, it required the imagination of a genuine poet, together with the master-hand of a painter, to portray it with fidelity and with feeling. These were happily combined in the distinguished artist to whose talents we feel indebted for the present exquisite production. We hesitate not to affirm, that this Picture will be considered as decidedly augmenting the reputation already so deservedly acquired by Mr. Westall.

[This Exhibition, we now understand, is to open early in the month of April, in Lower Brook-street, near Bond-street.]

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Further Account of the DUKE *of* RICHMOND, *whose death was announced, page* 93.

HE was born on the 22d of February, 1735, and at the age of sixteen set out on his travels abroad, and remained some time in foreign countries. At an early period of life he embraced the military profession, and entered in the Foot Guards in June 1756, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 33d regiment of infantry, and in 1758 was promoted to the command of the 72d. Previously to this he had, while only fifteen years of age, succeeded to the titles of his father, who died on the 1st of August, 1750. During the seven years' war he embarked several times with the troops, who made repeated descents on the coasts of France; and in the brilliant, but unfortunate expedition against St. Cas he commanded one of the detachments, and acted a very conspicuous part. He was present at the battle of Minden, where he was posted near the commander in chief, and when Lord George Sackville, who commanded the English cavalry, was ordered to advance and charge the French, the Duke of Richmond noted the time exactly by his wtach between the delivery of the message and the movement made by Lord George. On the court-martial which sat on the conduct of that officer, the Duke was summoned as a witness, but was not examined. The Duke of Richmond was now considered a rising military character, and he received the particular thanks of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick for his conduct and intrepidity at the ever-memorable battle just mentioned.

On his return from his travels on the continent, he gave great encouragement to the artists of that day, and in March 1758, he opened an apartment at his house in Whitehall, in which was displayed a large collection of original plate casts, taken from the most celebrated statues and busts at Rome and Florence. Every painter, sculptor, or student, was freely admitted; and for the greater encouragement of genius, and to excite emulation, his grace annually gave two medals to those artists who produced the two best models.

At the coronation of his present Majesty the Duke of Richmond carried the sceptre and the dove, while his sister, Lady Sarah Lennox, was one of the ten unmarried daughters of Peers who supported the train of the Queen at her nuptials.

A little before this he had been nominated to the office of lord of the bedchamber to the King, and in 1763, was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Sussex. In that year he may be said to have entered upon his political career, when he was distinguished as a bold and dignified speaker in the house of peers, against the measures of Lord Bute and his successor, Mr. George Grenville. In 1765 the Marquis of Rockingham and the whig interest came into power, and the Duke of Richmond succeeded the Earl of Hertford as ambassador to the court of Versailles. By one of the articles of the peace of Paris, it was an express stipulation, that the demolition of the bason at Dunkirk should take place within a certain period. As the British ministry wished that this measure should be carried into effect, his excellency insisted on the fulfilment of it, and his conduct on that occasion evinced great spirit, and was particularly agreeable to the people, though the party of that time, known as the *secret advisers of the crown*, took great offence at his grace, and he was soon after recalled.

On his return home he was appointed secretary of state for the southern department, succeeding the present Duke of Grafton in that office; but the administration being composed of a discordant group of whigs and tories, they did not agree in any measure beneficial to the country, and they retired from their official situations. The Duke of Richmond was succeeded by the Earl of Shelburne, who did not hold the seals of his office a long time. The Duke of Grafton, the ostensible leader of the short-lived ministry, soon surrendered his power, and Lord North assumed the reins of government, and persevered in his system of politics till the country became involved in a war with France, Spain, and Holland; lost America, and doubled the national debt. During this momentous period, that is, from 1767 to 1782, the Duke of Richmond was one of the most active opponents of all those measures which tended to involve his country in ruin. He was closely united with the Rockingham party, but went beyond most of the whigs in his zeal for the principles of civil and political liberty.

The Duke of Richmond continued unwearied in his parliamentary duty, exerting himself on various important occasions, particularly in what related to the fortifications of the kingdom, and in the affair of Lord Sackville, on that nobleman's being raised to the Peerage. In the year 1781, after a speech of some length, he introduced into parliament a project for an annual election and equal representation of the people in the house of commons, which was much applauded by some of the most virtuous characters of that day. His plan was to divide the kingdom into five hundred districts, each to contain an equal population, and to choose one member; the election beginning and ending in one day. The people were to be registered in each district three months before the election, with their profession, trade, or employment, and the street or place of their abode. Every male person in the country, who had attained the age of twenty-one years, was to be entitled to vote, criminals and insane persons only excepted.

At this time his grace was one of the most popular men in the kingdom, and appeared by all the means in his power to court the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was at the head of the constitutional society, a member of the committees of Sussex and Westminster appointed to effect a parliamentary reform, and one of

the nine delegates elected by the latter body to meet an equal number of delegates from each of the other committees constituted for the same purpose, to form a convention of the whole, in order to pursue the most effectual means for carrying this popular measure into effect.

On the assembling of the delegates, the Duke of Richmond was unanimously chosen president. They denominated themselves "The Convention of Delegates from the respective Committees constituted for obtaining a Reform in the state of the Representation of the People in Parliament," and displayed the most ardent zeal in the prosecution of their object.

When, in the year 1782, the Marquis of Rockingham was brought forward a second time into power, we find the Duke of Richmond again at the head of the ordnance department, and although the complexion of this cabinet was soon materially changed by the death of the Marquis, and the elevation of the Earl of Shelburne (afterwards Marquis of Lansdown) to the dignity of premier, the Duke retained his place, considering the new ministry, as in fact they were, as composed of whigs; and averring that he should no longer support the new premier than he found him adhering to the principles he had before uniformly professed. Scarcely, however, had a year elapsed after the formation of this ministry, before it was disconcerted and overthrown by a coalition, which was at the time the astonishment of the political world, and which must ever be viewed by impartial men as a melancholy monument of the fallibility of the greatest of mankind; a coalition which aimed at uniting the most discordant elements, and at forming into a compact, firm, and effective executive administration, men of jarring principles, who by their long opposition to each other upon subjects of the deepest political interest and national concern, had rendered themselves the idols of powerful parties in the state, differing as widely in their views as can well be conceived possible! After this coalition was completed, the Duke of Richmond, at the expense of the painful sacrifice of many valuable connections, preferring principle to the emoluments and patronage of office, joined in opposition with Mr. Pitt. Before the end of the year, however, the hydra, which had brought to a premature dissolution the ministry of Lord Shelburne, was itself destroyed, and Mr. Pitt was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, and the Duke of Richmond resumed his situation at the head of the ordnance, and was soon after honoured with the Order of the Garter.

The Duke of Richmond upon introducing his reform bill into the house of lords, declared "that his reasons in favour of a parliamentary reform were formed on the experience of twenty-six years, which, whether *in or out of government*, had equally convinced him, that the restoration of a genuine house of commons, by a renovation of the rights of the people, was the only remedy against that system of corruption which had brought the nation to disgrace and poverty, and threatened it with the loss of liberty."

He continued to exert himself in the most strenuous manner in supporting this measure till the year 1784, when the meetings of the country and town committees were discontinued, the correspondence between them ceased, and the assembly or convention of delegates, of which the Duke was president, became insensibly annihilated.

After the business of parliamentary reform had dwindled into insignificance, or had become a tool in the hands of dangerous men, the Duke of Richmond applied himself with his whole strength to restore the fortifications of the kingdom; but the expences incurred by his gigantic projects alarmed the house of commons, and his extensive plans were frustrated by the casting vote of the speaker.

In 1795 his grace resigned the office of master-general of the ordnance, being succeeded by the late Marquis Cornwallis, and was afterwards appointed to the command of the royal horse guards blue, which he held to his death.

Soon after this, he retired from public life, and resided chiefly at the

family seat, at Godwood, in Sussex. This seat was, by his care, and under his own immediate inspection, in part rebuilt and considerably enlarged by the addition of two wings. The whole materials, including bricks, which were made out of his own estate; and timber, which was felled and cut under his inspection; and all the estimates prepared with the same accuracy that would ha. e done credit to any builder in the kingdom.

For some time previously to his death he had suffered extremely from a complaint in his stomach, and from stones in the gall and bladder. At length his constitution yielded in the struggle, and he resigned his breath at his favourite seat of Godwood, in the 71st year of his age.

In summing up the character of the Duke of Richmond, he most undoubtedly must be allowed to have been one of the greatest characters of his day, and to have derived his greatness neither from his rank nor his fortune, but entirely from the abilities which he possessed. As a politician and a statesman, few men were so well informed, and as a writer his style was clear, manly, and full of intelligence. As a military man his system of fortification was much condemned, and he was not able to carry it into effect. His character in private life was of the most amiable kind; in that of a sincere friend, an affectionate brother, a fond relative, zealous to promote the interest of his family, the Duke of Richmond was seldom surpassed.

His remains were interred on the 12th of January, according to the directions in his will, without any ostentatious parade, in the family vault in the cathedral church of Chichester. The inscription on his coffin was as follows:

"The most noble Prince, Charles, third Duke of Richmond and Lenox, Earl of March and Darnley, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex, Colonel of the Militia of the said county, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, and High Steward of Chichester. Born Feb. 22, 1735. Died Dec. 29, 1806."

Further particulars of General PASCHAL PAOLI, *whose death was announced at p.* 180.

HE was born at Rostino in the island of Corsica, in the year 1726, and was the second son of Hiacinto Paoli, who had always been attached to the popular cause in that island, and had espoused the interests of King Theodore, on the best and purest motives. Finding himself unable longer to support the common cause against the Genoese, whose government had become an engine of tyranny, the father retired to Naples, where he obtained the rank of colonel, and also procured a commission for his son, who was educated under the Jesuits; and fame reports that young Paoli was a pupil, concerning whom high hopes were formed by the reverend fathers. Although he removed with his father from Corsica while yet a boy, he remained in the island long enough to contract an attachment to his native country, and to feel a generous sympathy for its wrongs. Accordingly, after residing twelve or fourteen years on the continent, during which period the foundation of his future plans was laid for the deliverance of his country from the tyranny and oppression under which it groaned; his father who was a man of talents, having brought him up with the most noble sentiments, and carefully instilled into him the practice of all the heroic virtues. Added to these, his mind was directed to the attainment of the most important objects, and his passions were not suffered to lead him into ignoble pursuits. The Corsicans having began to fix their eyes upon him as a proper person to be their chief, he received the strongest invitations to repair to, and assume the command of his countrymen in his native land, and he was at length prevailed on to embark in the enterprize of liberating Corsica from a foreign yoke. Stimulated on one hand by patriotism, and undismayed on the other by the dangers he was about to encounter, not only from the envy of the other chiefs, but also from the daggers of the Genoese assassins, who had murdered more than one of those brave Corsicans who sought to rescue the island

from the dominion of the sanguinary republicans of Genoa. No sooner did this young and enterprizing chief appear in the island, than he attracted the attention and even the hearts of his countrymen. His prudent deportment, his mature judgment, his affability, his modesty, and his eloquence, obtained the suffrages of all: amidst a multitude who presented themselves as candidates, he alone seemed worthy of the supreme command, and he was at length called to it by the unanimous voice of his countrymen; all competitors appearing desirous of resigning their pretensions in his favour. This joyful event was immediately ratified by a proclamation, addressed in the name of "the supreme and general Council of Corsica, to the beloved people of that Nation," dated at "St. Antonio of the White-house, July 15, 1755." This *General Consulta*, as it was termed, consisting of the chiefs of the council of war, the deputies of the provinces, and the representatives of the respective parishes stated, "that having determined on the election of one political and general chief, the voices had been in favour of Pascal Paoli, a man whose virtues and abilities rendered him worthy thereof." It was added, that "he had expressed great reluctance to accept of the supreme command, but had at length been prevailed on to take upon him the government, in the conduct of which he was to be assisted by two counsellors of state, and one of the most respectable persons from each province, who were to be changed every month." The situation of the island was far from being inviting at this period; there was no subordination among the people, no money in the treasury, no arms in the arsenals. To remedy in part these defects, he new modelled the government, but instead of arrogating extraordinary powers to himself, all his changes were not only formed on democratical principles, but appeared in strict conformity with the customs and manners of the people. Above all he was extremely eager to curb and annihilate, if possible, assassinations; for the Corsicans having been long denied public justice, had assumed the right of private revenge.

As the Genoese were now in possession of a large portion of the island, it became necessary to drive them out, and all ranks having exerted themselves in the common cause, the enemy was obliged in a short time to take refuge in the maritime towns. Having expelled the foe from the bosom of his country, General Paoli unceasingly pursued his endeavours for its internal happiness. He established an University at Corte, and made an attempt to open schools for the instruction of children in every village throughout the island. In 1760, an attempt was made to form a small marine, and Count Perez actually fitted out a flotilla, and was considered as high admiral of Corsica. A manifesto was now issued, in order to encourage private adventurers, by which all the vessels belonging to Genoa were declared on capture to be legal prizes. Paoli carried on hostilities with the enemy, but his success was not always correspondent to the ability with which he exerted himself. The whole of the open country was in possession of himself and followers, but the towns were still garrisoned by troops dependent on the will of Genoa; if these were driven from the island he was well aware that the domestic factions hostile to his interest might be easily subdued, and the dominion of foreigners annihilated for ever: he therefore determined to besiege St. Fiorenzo, and appeared before it with a considerable body of natives who, although brave and intrepid, were at that period totally ignorant of the art of war, especially of the mode of attack and defence of fortified places: they never dreamed of making regular approaches, and they did not even possess a single piece of cannon of any description. Their offensive operations were therefore not of a very serious nature, but they nevertheless alarmed the Genoese government, who now began to be afraid that they should be deprived of the sovereignty of Corsica. That government accordingly negociated with the neighbouring powers for assistance, and, in the mean time determined to send 500 men to the succour of St. Fiorenzo. A great change was now about to take place in the situation of General Paoli, and the destiny of his native island. The Genoese,

unable to bear the burden of a long and ruinous contest, demanded the intervention of France, and it was agreed that the Marquis de Marbœuf, with six French battalions, should garrison certain of the maritime towns of Corsica. This measure, which in the end led to a transfer of the island, and a war with Paoli, does not appear to have originated in any settled plan of policy: Corsica still remained unsubdued, and a treaty was actually entered into with Paoli, by which he was tacitly acknowledged as the legitimate chief. Measures were now pursued by the French ministers to purchase the equivocal claims of the Genoese to a country which they had ruled with a rod of iron. Accordingly in 1768, it was determined to send a fresh body of troops thither, under the Marquis de Chauvelin, a general little acquainted with the profession of arms, but who had attained a high degree of credit with his sovereign, Louis XV. This army consisted of about five thousand men, who were deemed sufficient to achieve the conquest, especially as they were supported by two sail of the line and eight smaller ships. Previously to the arrival of these troops, General Marbœuf had forced Paoli to abandon Cape Corse, and the posts in the neighbourhood of that place. M. Chauvelin, though he had obtained a victory over the Corsican troops under Paoli, yet found it necessary to send to France for reinforcements, and after several skirmishes, in which the Corsicans were successful, Paoli, having collected all his forces, determined on giving battle to the French. The posture of affairs now afforded a glorious opportunity to the Corsicans to vindicate their cause, assert their claims to independence, and punish their enemies; and the battle which took place on the 5th of September 1768, ended in a complete victory on the part of Paoli and his adherents. The French lost a great number of men, the colours of the royal legion, and four pieces of cannon, and M. Chauvelin was obliged to retire to Bastia, whence he soon after returned to France. A suspension of arms now ensued, in consequence of a new treaty between the Corsicans and the French; but Dumouriez, (afterwards celebrated as the general of the armies of republican France) who had been employed as adjutant-general of the French forces, intrigued with several of the natives at variance with Paoli, and endeavoured to surprise the post of Isola Rossa, by means of a traitor, while he actually took the tower of Giralette by storm. The Corsican patriots, being thus inflamed to madness by ill usage, entered into a well-concerted conspiracy, on purpose to exterminate the invaders, in consequence of which a battalion of the regiment of la Mark was surprized, and the war was renewed with increased rancour and redoubled fury.

Such was the conclusion of the campaign of 1768, which commenced in injustice and terminated in disgrace. That of 1769, terminated fatally to Corsican independence. M. de Choiseul imagined that his own safety, as minister of the king of France, would be endangered, if a small body of islanders was enabled longer to defy the veteran troops of so great a monarch, and he therefore adopted the most efficacious measures for achieving the conquest of Corsica, in the course of the spring of 1769. He reinforced the vanquished army with twenty battalions, two legions, and 1200 mules, and conferred the command of the whole on the Count de Vaux, an excellent officer, who was well acquainted with the theatre of the war. The new general having reached the island and formed a plan of operations, which embraced the complete subjugation of all Corsica, the unhappy natives, although they readily perceived that the enemy were better led and more skilfully directed than before, yet determined to oppose their utmost efforts, and resist the invaders to the very last. Accordingly, numerous struggles took place, but it was evident from the commencement of the campaign, that the Corsicans must yield their independence. Paoli resigned himself to this untoward circumstance, and having found means to elude the pursuit of his enemies, in company with a few faithful followers attached to his fortunes, escaped on board an English vessel, sent on purpose to receive him, and he shortly after arrived in London, and being presented to his Majesty,

he not only obtained a considerable pension for himself, but also a provision for his brother and nephew, and for several of his followers.

In consequence of this, Paoli hired a large house, in the neighbourhood of Portman-square, where he lived in great ease, and kept an open table for such of his countrymen as either resided in, or occasionally visited London. It was in this manner that he enjoyed, for many years, an honourable exile, in the capital of a free nation, when a new and unexpected event, in consequence of which all Europe became convulsed, once more brought him upon the scene, and restored him to his country. By a decree of the National Assembly, instead of a dependent province, Corsica was recognised as one of the departments of France, and General Paoli having resigned his pension in England was induced to repair to Paris, and appear at the bar of the Assembly, where he delivered an eloquent speech on that occasion; and the oath of fidelity to the law, the nation, and the king, being tendered and taken, Paoli was restored to his former command, and preparations made for his embarkation.

The execution of Louis XVI. having produced considerable sensation, was followed by some tumults in the department of Corsica, and it became Paoli's fate once more to behold that island agitated by rival and contending parties, and himself again tossed about bythe tempest of politics; he was summoned to appear at the bar of the Convention to give an account of his conduct, but refusing, was declared a traitor, and a price set upon his head. He, at this time, foresaw that Corsica must make her election whether she should be dependent on France or England, and therefore he did not hesitate to transmit dispatches to Lord Hood, then commanding in the Mediterranean, in which he invoked his assistance against the French, and stated that Corsica was ready to declare in favour of the king of Great Britain. The English fleet, on board of which was Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto, as commissioner from his Britannic Majesty, made its appearance in Bastia Roads, and Sir Gilbert, in conjunction with the British admiral, immediately published a letter, addressed to General Paoli, dated on board the Victory, April 21, 1794, in which they proffered the aid of his Majesty's naval and military forces in the Mediterranean, towards expelling the common enemy. In consequence of this step, General Paoli addressed a letter to his countrymen, and concluded by proposing an assembly of deputies to be convoked at Corte, on the 8th of June, to consider of the propriety of the projected union, and form a government founded on the model of Great Britain. The deputies having met at the time appointed, the union of Corsica to the crown of Great Britain was finally and formally concluded; and, on the day following, *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral, and prayers offered up for his Majesty, by the title of George the Third, King of Great Britain and Corsica.

A new constitution was shortly after formed and promulgated, but unhappily, a coolness took place between the English viceroy and the Corsican general: in consequence of which, Gen. Paoli, who had hoped to spend the remainder of his life in his native country, deemed it necessary for the preservation of the public peace to embrace a voluntary exile. After a short residence in Italy he repaired to England, and having lately experienced a considerable loss, in consequence of the failure of a mercantile house at Leghorn, to which he had entrusted the whole of his little fortune, and no immediate offers being made by the British ministers to restore his pension, the general was for some time content with an obscure lodging in Oxford-street. He, at length, removed to a small house in Edgeware Road, on the right-hand side, rather beyond the turnpike, in which he died, after a lingering illness, on February 5, 1807, in the 81st year of his age.

He associated with, and has been praised by many men of literary eminence. Rousseau, Mrs. Macauley, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Boswell, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and others, united in bestowing on him the most unqualified praise. He spoke the English language with great fluency; and few foreigners, however highly

distinguished, were so much caressed in this country as General Paoli. Lord Lyttelton, a short time before he died, said, that "had he been a few years younger, he would have made a pilgrimage to Corsica, on purpose that he might visit this living image of ancient virtue, and venerate in the mind of Pascal Paoli the spirit of Timoleon and Epaminondas."

Further particulars of ISAAC REED, *Esq. whose death was announced at page* 75.

MR. REED was the son of a respectable tradesman in Fleet-street. It does not appear, from any thing that is known of his early history, that his father once intended or wished he should attain to eminence, as a literary character; or ever designed to afford him any advantages of education, beyond what might be necessary to prepare and qualify him for a profession upon which he was in after life to depend principally for support. The little that is known upon this subject amounts only to this, that he was placed for some time in a respectable grammar school at Streatham, in Surrey. From this seminary he was removed, probably before he could have made much proficiency, and articled as clerk to Messrs. Perrot and Hodgson, at that time eminent attornies in London. After he had passed with them the regular terms of probation, and had acquired a competent knowledge of the profession, he engaged himself in the capacity of a clerk to Mr. Hoskins, of Lincoln's-Inn, a barrister of very extensive practice, and distinguished for his professional celebrity as a conveyancer. In this situation, advantageous in some respects, but in others humiliating, Mr. Reed continued only one year, at the expiration of which he took chambers in Gray's-Inn, and determined to practise as a conveyancer on his own account.

During the period of his clerkship, Mr. Reed had, it seems, employed many of his leisure hours in reading, and had, by the time of which we are now speaking, acquired great fondness for books. When he felt himself at liberty, and in circumstances to indulge his propensity for reading, without apprehension of controul from any person who had a claim to his services, this fondness increased to a degree altogether incompatible with the successful and profitable discharge of the arduous duties of his profession. In this dilemma he resolved to sacrifice the emoluments which were likely to accrue to him from a continuance of his legal practice; and depending upon his moderate patrimony for support, determined to gratify his taste and his growing love for literature. From this period he prosecuted his researches with unwearied diligence and activity. He read with avidity whatever came before him, his appetite increasing by every new indulgence; and whatever was valuable, or worthy of being retained in the memory in the voluminous masses he perused, was sure, by a happy facility of observation and reflection, to be impressed indelibly upon his mind, ready to be called into use whenever it might be advantageously employed.

Notwithstanding, however, a large proportion of Mr. Reed's time was devoted to his favourite employment of reading, and to the collection of scarce books, he occasionally employed himself in communicating the result of his researches to the public. He has not, indeed, left behind him any original work of much extent or erudition. It was more consonant to his taste and to the nature of his literary habits to apply his information to elucidate and unfold the meaning of valuable authors, whose language and phraseology had become in any measure obsolete, or unintelligible to common readers; and to drag forth from unmerited obscurity into public notice any literary treasures, which, through modest diffidence or unfavourable circumstances of any kind, had been suffered to lie neglected and forgotten. On this account, Mr. Reed appears before the public principally, and almost entirely, as an editor; and the reputation which, as an author, he has attained is chiefly founded upon the notes and critical observations which are contained in the works which have been published under his care and superintendance. The works which have passed through his hands to the public are extremely numerous; but, as many of them are

without his name, the concern he had in their publication is known at present only to a few of his most intimate acquaintance. To the generality of readers, his name is most familiar as an annotator on Skakspeare; and, therefore, in giving a brief sketch of his literary labours, it may not be improper to mention, in the first instance, the share he had in preparing the late editions of this favourite poet for the press. Indeed, in the following account it will be impossible, for want of requisite data, to adhere strictly to chronological order of publication. The first edition of Skakspeare, which Mr. Reed edited, was that of 1785; an undertaking in which he was led to embark by the flattering solicitations of his friend Mr. Steevens. In the edition of 1793, in fifteen volumes, Mr. Reed was joint editor with Mr. Steevens, whose name alone appeared; but such was his respect for the judgment of Mr. Reed, so high his opinion of his knowledge of the subject, that he would not suffer one sheet of the work to be put to press before it had been summitted to his inspection and revisal. The last edition, in twenty-one volumes, was published from a corrected copy left by Mr. Steevens, under the sole superintendance of Mr. Reed; and the work is worthy of the masterly hands through which it has passed.

The second edition of the "Collection of Old Plays," made originally, and published by Dodsley, and which now bears his name, was revised and materially altered by Mr. Reed; and he made also a Collection of Poems, in four volumes, published by Pearch of Cheapside, and designed to be a continuation of a similar collection, before published by Dodsley. It is to the same laborious editor that we are indebted for the complete edition we now have of Sterne's works, which were collected by him, arranged and published in their present form. In like manner he published an edition of Goldsmith's Essays, and accompanied it with a preface. The fugitive poems of the accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague found also a protector in Mr. Reed; he collected them into a small volume, and gave them to his friend Pearch to publish. He wrote, likewise, a Life of Dr. Dodd, which has since been prefixed to some of the productions of that unfortunate and lamented man. The last edition, in 1782, of Baker's Biographia Dramatica, owes much to his knowledge and labour. He thoroughly revised and corrected what Baker had compiled, and added to it a great number of new and valuable articles. Besides these, excepting, indeed, an elegant and masterly character of his old friend Dr. Farmer, which was published, a few years since, in Seward's Biographiana, we shall only add respecting Mr. Reed's literary productions, that he was for many years editor of the European Magazine. After the death of Mr. Sewell, the publisher of it, Mr. Reed became half owner of the work; but the whole of the property was lately purchased from Mr. Reed and the other proprietors by Mr. Asperne, Mr. Sewell's successor.

The reputation which, by these publications and by a variety of other literary labours and communications, both of a public and a private kind, Mr. Reed had justly acquired for an intimate acquaintance with old English authors, caused his friendship to be courted by all who were in any measure engaged in similar pursuits. Men of the first literary eminence were in the habit of consulting him for information which they found themselves unable otherwise to procure, respecting old, obscure, and obsolete writers; and it is to be recorded to his honour and praise, that, notwithstanding his reserved temper the result of his habits of seclusion, he was ever easy of access to all who sought or desired his assistance; and free, open, and communicative, in answering to the best of his extensive information the enquiries which were submitted to him. Mr. Reed had, however, in the midst of all this general respect, but few intimate acquaintance; but they were select, and eminent either for their virtues or their erudition. In the number of these, we may, without meaning to be invidious in our silence respecting others, mention the names of the late George Steevens, Esq. and Dr. Farmer, known to the public as fellow labourers with Mr. Reed, in the elucidation of our immortal bard, and also the Rev. Henry Meen, a gentleman deservedly

esteemed for his classical erudition and taste, and to whom the learned world is indebted for some excellent critical "Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron," which are calculated to throw much light on that obscure and crabbed writer.

Mr. Reed was in possession of several curious autographs of eminent public characters; and he has left behind him a large collection of manuscripts, and a most extensive library, consisting of a choice collection of scarce books, which it had been the chief labour of his life to amass. The MSS. have, for the present, been placed in the hands of a judicious literary friend for inspection; but the library will shortly be brought to the hammer. His books, together with nearly the whole of his other property, Mr. Reed has bequeathed to a female relation, a lady of high respectability and moral worth, with whose family he had for many years been upon terms of the strictest intimacy and friendship.

Further particulars of Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, *whose death was announced in vol.* VI. *p.* 474.

SHE was the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Turner, who possessed considerable estates in the counties of Surry and Sussex. Her mother's name was Towers, and she died when the subject of this article was little more than three years old. After acquiring the fashionable accomplishments of music, drawing, French, &c. and while most girls of her age were still at school, she was taken a great deal into company, and soon after she had attained her fifteenth year, she was seen and admired by Mr. Smith, the son of a West India merchant of considerable fortune, who was also a Director of the East India Company. To this gentleman she was married, and while yet in her seventeenth year, became a mother. Living in a house situated in one of the closest and most disagreeable lanes in the city, she was unable on the increase of her family to exist in it, and removed to a small one at some distance. It was there that her taste for reading revived, and having a small library, it became her greatest resource. Her own father had been dead some years, and Mr. Smith's father died in 1776, which proved an irreparable loss to her, especially as he always expressed particular affection for her, appointing her, jointly with his widow and son, executrix to his will. His will proving complex and confused, and the trustees refusing to act, great inconvenience ensued, and Mrs. Smith and her children, (now nine in number) finally became victims to this unfortunate circumstance. In 1782, her husband served the office of Sheriff for the county of Southampton, and in the following year, a reverse of fortune took place, which, though not unexpected, demanded the utmost fortitude to preserve her from sinking under it. Of her relations, her brother only never for a moment relaxed in his tenderness and attention to her, or in such acts of friendship as he had the power of performing towards her husband. It was during this period that sharing the imprisonment of her husband, she was first induced to turn her thoughts towards the press, and under this idea transcribed fourteen or fifteen sonnets, which she was induced, from his reputation as a publisher, to offer personally to Mr. Dodsley in Pall-mall, who very *generously* offered to "print the poems, when, should any profit arise he might take it for his pains, and should there be none, why, there would be no great harm done." To this proposal, as may be readily conceived, Mrs. Smith did not assent, and she returned to her melancholy abode sufficiently discouraged with her first literary adventure. Her brother afterwards waited upon Messrs. Dilly in the Poultry, from whom there was reason to expect more liberality, but they declined any treaty respecting the publication of the sonnets: thus repulsed, Mrs. Smith, though a stranger to him, addressed herself to Mr. Hayley, who had long been considered an author of great celebrity. This gentleman having allowed his name to be used in a dedication, Mrs. Smith returned to Mr. Dodsley, and agreed with him for the publication of the poems on her own account. They were accordingly published in a thin quarto, in 1784, under the title of "Elegiac Sonnets, and other Essays," and a second edition was soon called for. Plaintive

tenderness and simplicity characterized these sonnets, and on the appearance of the third edition, Mrs. Smith added twenty more to the original number. The profits of this work relieved the writer from those solicitudes for her children which had weighed down her spirits, and enabled her to look forward with fortitude to the period which should disembarrass their father's affairs. Mr. Smith having been liberated from his confinement, was soon after obliged to make a hasty retreat to the continent, in order to preserve his freedom. Mrs. S. accompanied him to Dieppe, but returned the next day, in order to arrange their perplexed affairs. Her negociations proving fruitless, she was directed by her husband to repair with her children to a large but comfortless chateau in Upper Normandy, where Mr. S. then resided: here she endured great difficulties and hardships, and after remaining some time abroad, it became expedient for her and her family again to return to England, where her efforts to procure her husband's return proved not unsuccessful. Soon after this event, she had the misfortune to lose her second son, and in order to alleviate her distress she had recourse to her pen, and hazarded the translation of a little French novel, written by the Abbé Prevost, which was afterwards published without a name. The next work she engaged in was a selection of extraordinary stories from authentic trials, recorded in a set of books, in old French, entitled *Les Causes Celebres*. This work was published in the year 1787, in three volumes, under the title of the "Romance of Real Life." The year following she sent into the world the first novel of her own composition, entitled "Emeline, or the Orphan of the Castle," in 4 vols. which was written in about eight months. The plot of this novel is conducted with a considerable degree of art; the characters are natural and well discriminated; and the moral forcible and just. In about a year after the appearance of Emeline, Mrs. Smith, who now became a professed novel writer, published, "Ethelinde, or the Recluse of the Lake," in five volumes, which was afterwards followed by "Celestina," 1791; "Desmond", 1792; and the "Old Mannor House," 1793. In Desmond, Mrs. Smith ventured beyond the beaten track, and wove with her narrative many political discussions, and where the course of the tale admitted of such interruptions, conversations on the principles and occurrences of the French Revolution, which made her suspected by the more respectable of her readers, to have been under the influence of the French *Illuminati*. But however laudable the perseverance or the success of Mrs. Smith as an author, the task she had undertaken of endeavouring to arrange her husband's affairs, proved more than she could execute. The persons entrusted with the property made no progress in disembarrassing the estate of her children's grandfather; on the contrary, they gave it up to the plunder of West India agents. This, however, was not all; her third son, who served as an ensign in the 24th regiment, lost his leg before Dunkirk, in September 1793; and scarcely had she learned to consider this accident with calmness, when a heavier calamity befel her, in the death of her second daughter, who expired within two years after her marriage to a man, whose knowledge of her worth rendered the fate of the survivor most deserving of commiseration. In this year (1793), she published a poem entitled "The Emigrants," in which she judiciously confined her attention to those particulars in the case of the French emigrants which have excited sympathy in the minds of the humane of all parties; and she described their condition with great propriety and tenderness. In 1794, Mrs. Smith published two novels; the first, "The Wanderings of Warwick," in one vol. which was a mere supplement to her former novel of the "Old Manor House;" and the second, "The Banished Man," in four volumes, the story of which was taken from the sufferings of the French emigrants. In this novel Mrs. S. expressed herself with considerable warmth against the French government; and discovered, by her sentiments, that she was completely converted from the opinions she had embraced in "Desmond."

In the following year, Mrs. S. published two small volumes, for the use of young people, entitled "Rural Walks;" in which she united the interest of the novel with the instruction of the school-book. These were succeeded by two more volumes, under the title of "Rambles Farther;" consisting of twelve dialogues, interspersed, as the former were, with little narratives of a moral tendency, and well adapted to reach the heart. In the same year, she published "Montalbert," in three volumes; and in 1797, "Marchmont," in four volumes; the latter of which was intended to expose the tediousness, chicane, and uncertainty of many of the proceedings in our courts of law, and the ease with which they may be perverted by the rich and unprincipled, till they become engines of the most cruel oppression. In 1796, Mrs. S. published "A Narrative of the Loss of some Transport Ships, near Weymouth, in the dreadful Storm on the 18th of November in that year." These ships formed part of the fleet which sailed from St. Helen's, under the command of Sir H. Christian; and Mrs. Smith's motive in this publication was to apply the profits arising from it for the benefit of an unfortunate survivor and her infant child. In 1797, she published a second volume of "Elegiac Sonnets and other Poems," which she stated to have been composed under the heavy pressure of difficulties, and amid heart-rending sorrows. This volume was embellished with a portrait of the author, and several other illustrative engravings. Mrs. S. in 1798, published two small volumes, entitled "Minor Morals, interspersed with Sketches of Natural History, Historical Anecdotes, and Original Stories." This work tends to the same valuable purposes as her *Rural Walks*, and presents much useful information to the young mind, directing its attention to the works of nature, and exhibiting lessons of wisdom and virtue. In the same year, she presented the public with another novel, "The Young Philosopher," in four volumes, which, like *Desmond*, were written with a democratical pen, and lashed, with pointed severity, the profession of the law, in a manner that shewed more ill-nature than good sense. Two years after this she published "The Letters of a Solitary Wanderer," in two volumes; which were followed, in 1802, by two more volumes. They contain several interesting and entertaining tales, supposed to be collected by the Solitary Wanderer in the countries which he visits. In 1804, came out two volumes, under the title of "Conversations introducing Poetry, chiefly on subjects of Natural History," in which Mrs. S. contrived to convey, in agreeable language, several striking facts and pertinent remarks. Her last work was a History of England, in three volumes, published in 1806, in a series of letters, addressed to a young lady. Some years before her death, she had the satisfaction of seeing her children restored to their rights; but in a business so entangled and complicated, it became difficult for her to forget the injuries she had sustained, in the consumption of time, the waste of powers, and the ravages of health. Of Mrs. Smith's poetry, it is not easy to speak in terms too high:—there is so much unaffected elegance, so much pathos and harmony in it, the images are so soothing and so delightful, and the sentiments so touching and consonant to the best movements of the heart, that no reader of taste can grow weary of perusing them. Considered as a novel writer, she had great merit; especially if we recollect, that, for several successive years, she produced with equal felicity, with an imagination still unexhausted, and a command of language, and variety of character, some of the most interesting books, in that class of literature, in the English language. If, in the hurry of composition, interrupted by distracting cares, we find her style sometimes negligent, and frequently diffuse; yet an elevation of sentiment, a refinement of taste, a feeling, and a delicacy, breathe through her productions; which by moving the affections, and engaging the sympathy of her readers, excite in them a lively and permanent interest.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A JUDICIAL blindness seems at times to be spread over particular nations—a blindness of understanding as bad as the Egyptian opthalmia to the eyes. The causes and the cure of this blindness merit the attention of all who are interested in political science; though it may be justly doubted, whether the ruin of one nation ever prevents another from following the course which brought destruction on its neighbour. The last month has brought to our notice most bloody battles and domestic confusion. Abroad, the arms of Bonaparte are the universal theme of admiration, or contempt and horror. To resist them seems to be the fittest subject for the union of all parties. No other thought could divert the mind. Yet a point of more importance embarrasses our statesmen at home—a point so extremely ridiculous that it can scarcely be mentioned without exciting a smile; that at a time when France has given up its religious quarrels, and protestants and papists can each unite cordially in the defence of the state, we should be afraid of giving a legal right to our Catholic brethren to assist us in our battles against the common enemy.

How must Bonaparte triumph when he hears of such contemptible proceedings! Little will he trouble himself with the interference of a cabinet, in the disputes of Europe, when it has such an employment at home. His present situation is differently represented. We know only that hardy battles have been fought, that the carnage has been immense, that both sides claim the victory, and that both retreated to some distance from the field of battle. We are inclined to think that the advantage lies with the French arms: and that Bonaparte, when at Warsaw, planned the scheme for making the Russians fight him near Koningsberg. What brought on the battles seems to have been the retreat of a French force from near the mouth of the Vistula, on its eastern bank, which was followed by a Russian army. This latter army Bonaparte resolved to cut off. For this party he marched northwards from Warsaw, with the main part of his force, and the strength of the Russian army followed him to prevent the catastrophe. Bloody fighting ensued; the Russians retreated, or fled eastward, passed a great river, and in that position are supposed to be at present. The French did not follow them, it is said, from want of means of passing this river, the enemy having possessed himself of them all; and the weather presented other obstacles, which made it prudent for them to close the campaign, and return into winter quarters. Whatever may have been the cause, Bonaparte returned from Eylaw, the place where the bloodiest rencontre was fought, to Warsaw, having left a sufficient force north of him, to keep all the country, between him and Konnisberg, in order. His army is in winter quarters, and he is preparing his schemes for the next attack on the Russians, or to make a solid peace for the mutual advantage of France and Russia. The latter conjecture is not by any means the least probable; for he may not find it difficult to persuade the Russian emperor that both parties may employ their forces to greater advantage, than in the destruction of each other.

It is contended, however, that the Russians were victorious; and some expect that they will appear again, and drive the French to the west of the Vistula. This to be sure is to be expected, if they have been victorious. They would hardly rest a moment; but not having done this, they can obtain less credit for their boasts. We shall soon know the real fact. If Bonaparte remains unmolested in his winter quarters, the fact will not be longer in dispute. It is most probable that the Russians have been heartily sickened, and will not come again to the combat till they are forced to it.

The king of Prussia is still a king; and not only a king, he has territory belonging to him. A little nook to the north-east of his late kingdom, acknowledges his sovereignty. He is said to have been at Koningsberg at the time when the great battle was

fought at Eylaw, and received congratulations on the event of it, which, if true, would have made him a tributary prince to Russia. His reign at Koningsberg will probably be of not much longer duration. The French are strengthening themselves in that quarter; and the siege of the city will be one of the earliest undertakings of the spring. The infatuated sovereign has received eighty thousand pounds from us, for his support; a sum which may do very well for the subsistence of himself and his household, but will produce very little effect in military operations. Thus this unhappy man, who not many months ago aggrandized himself by the seizure of a territory belonging to his ally, and provoked, unnecessarily, a war, is obliged to that ally for his pittance of daily bread—an example worthy of the painter's art, and to be presented to the daily view of the princes of Europe. But where is the prince who will learn by these examples—who will give himself the trouble of examining how nearly he is to a similar fate. Splendor disguises truth; and he who sits on a throne to day, may deservedly sit on a dunghill to-morrow.

Swedish Pomerania is not alienated from its lord. The French have overrun great part of it, and have begun their operations against Stralsund. The chivalrous king does not seem to act up to his famous manifestoes. We should have expected to have seen him at the head of his troops, fighting half a dozen battles, before he permitted the enemy to lay siege to his principal fort in Pomerania. But he is in Sweden, probably endeavouring to arrange matters for his future safety, and to retain, if possible, his crown. Pomerania will soon probably be wrested from his grasp; and his residence at Stockholm is precarious.

It must be a matter of joy to all, who can interest themselves in the welfare of good men, that in the midst of the calamities of Europe, Denmark is still preserved from the common destruction. We trembled for her fate on the near approach of the French to her territories; but either her usual prudence, or the respect which that prudence has impressed on the great ravager of other countries, has preserved her from sharing the fate of her neighbours. She is said to have offered her services to mediate between Sweden and France; but the chivalrous king was not to be brought to listen to a proposal so much to his interest. He could not have been in better hands; for if folly has reigned paramount in the other cabinets of Europe, and in consequence kingdoms have been laid waste, wisdom has been predominant in the councils of Denmark, and every effort has been used for the happiness of the people. Strange, that such an instance should be held out to us, in a country which has none of the checks of our boasted constitution.

The quiet of Germany, if that may be called quiet which is the result of the mad councils of its princes, and the bayonet of its enemies, is not disturbed by the letter of General Benningsen, who, on the strength of his supposed victories, calls upon the Germans to rouse as one man, attack the French in the rear, and render their return impossible. To our coffee-house readers, this seems a very feasible thing, and very much to be desired by the Germans; but they have to learn, that the Germans are a reflecting people—that the overthrow of their former system is not a matter of sorrow to them—and that they would much rather see their country overrun, as it is by the French, than admit into their houses half the same number of Russians, to defend their liberty and property, the respect of the aged, and the chastity of their wives and daughters. The Germans are now aiding the French against the Russians; and when the war is over, the affairs of Germany will be much better regulated than they were before the revolution, and much better than they could possibly be by the barbarians of the north.

Switzerland does not seem, by any means, to have settled its government. Its contingent army, amounting to sixteen thousand men, has not marched. Bonaparte has sent an expostulation to Zurich. What are the causes of the delay we are yet to learn; for the

real state of that country is little known. It is possible that the difficulty of maintaining such a number of troops is much greater than can be imagined in this country; and Switzerland wishes to adopt its ancient mode of hiring out its inhabitants to any one who will pay for their services.

In Turkey the holy standard is raised. A great army is forming. The holy men of the land have sanctioned the just and necessary war which Turkey wages against Russia. Mahometans can, as well as Christians, use the terms just and necessary; and the people of both sects are equally fools in being led away by terms. As Turkey is still under a feudal government, its troops are not easily levied. The Asiaticks are pouring into Constantinople; and we may in a month or two expect to hear of their operations. This diversion will be greatly in favour of the French, as a considerable body of Russians will be wanted towards the north-eastern region of the borders of the Danube, to secure those territories from Mahometan plunder. The Turk has also shut up the straits of the Black Sea against neutral nations—a prohibition not likely to be much regarded by an English fleet; and if an English and a Russian fleet should co-operate before Constantinople, the Crescent on the dome of Santa Sophia would be in danger. The Turkish provinces on the south of the Danube are in commotion, but will probably unite with vigour against the common enemy, the Russian.

America affords to us the news of our having taken Curacoa, but does not hold out any thing very encouraging on the retaking of Buenos Ayres. The troops we have sent to that quarter may find more difficulties than are imagined; if, from the specimen the natives have had of the English, an armed population should be prepared to defend its property, and preserve its independence. Miranda's expedition, it is now decided, has absolutely failed. The Spaniards have not settled their differences with the States of America, but it is most probable that they will not come to blows; and the States are employed in judicious councils for their welfare, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

But the affairs of England are of the greatest importance to Englishmen; and we recur to the great point which has occasioned so much confusion in our cabinet, and conversation in the higher circles. Lord Howick brought a bill into parliament to permit his Majesty to employ his Catholic subjects in the army and navy. The bill, on its entrance, gave general satisfaction; scarcely any opposition was made to it; the second reading was ordered for an early day, and it was expected to pass in a very short time through both houses. Circumstances occasioned a little delay in the first instance; rumours afterwards escaped of certain difficulties respecting this bill; these difficulties were of a serious nature, involving a total change of the administration. At last, Lord Howick himself, in his place, informed the House, that certain circumstances had occurred which must postpone the measure. It was not at that time expedient to give the house and the public the information which both had a right to expect; but he hoped for the indulgence of the House, till he should be authorised to give a farther explanation. Thus the order for the second reading of the bill being dropped, the measure may be considered to have dropped for the present session; and if persons are divided on the propriety of the measure at first, there can be little doubt that a minister who brought such a measure before the public, must be highly culpable if he had not sufficient reasons for the concurrence of those persons in the measure, without whom it could not be expected to succeed.

The bill for permitting the king to use the services of our Catholic brethren, that is, the services of about one-fifth part of our fellow subjects, roused the indignation of Mr. Deputy Birch, a celebrated pastry-cook in the city; and one who, from his education and his talents, might have been expected to be free from such idle prejudices. The deputy is a well-in-

formed man, but, unhappily, subject to those prejudices about church and king, which might have suited the days of Charles the Second. He summoned the Common Council on the alarming danger to Church and State, if Catholics should be permitted to enter into the army and navy, and there promulgate their pernicious doctrines. It was impossible, he said, for Catholics to keep faith with heretics, and read a great quantity of trash upon this subject, from various authors; not recollecting, at the same time, the various treaties in which we had been engaged with Catholic Powers, whose fidelity was not, by any means, more questionable than that of the Protestant Powers. The subject was ably argued in the Common Council; Mr. Quin. Mr. Slade, Mr. Waithman, Aldermen Watson and Coombe, reprobating the deputy's language, and shewing how idly he argued from the opinions of bookmen, to the real situation and knowledge of modern Catholics. On the question being put, there appeared 35 for the Deputy, and 53 against him; and thus his idle nonsense was exploded. We are only surprised that he should find so many supporters; but the rejection of his motion proves that the base cry of no popery, will not do in the present times, and the Deputy attempts, in vain, to emulate the fame of Lord George Gordon; and not even the display of no popery on his tarts will renew the disgraceful scenes of the year 1780.

But these gentlemen, who are so zealous to prevent the king from employing his Catholic subjects, should inform us, why they have not taken umbrage at the employment of foreign Catholics in our service; why they did not exert their eloquence to impeach the minister who permitted them to be brought into the country; and why they viewed without any apparent disgust or horror, the honours conferred on the twelfth regiment of dragoons, by the Pope, for the protection they had rendered to his holiness? Are Catholics more dangerous because they are our countrymen? The tale is too ridiculous. Men of information, now a days, are not to be led away by such bugbears. The insignificance of the Pope, in the eyes of Catholics, is visible enough. Whatever spiritual authority they allow to him, they take special care that he shall not interfere in political concerns; and many a minister of a methodist meeting has far more sway over the consciences of his hearers, than the Pope has over our Catholic brethren. It may be ridiculous enough to bow down before a wafer, to make a God and then eat him; but a man with these crotchets in his head may perform, very honourably, all the duties of a good soldier, a good sailor, and a good citizen. It will be an indelible disgrace on the English character, if idle prejudices, about religious opinion, should remain among us, and obstruct our union in the common cause of our country. Let priests battle, as they please, about their conundrums; it does not become a good citizen to give them a place in political discussions.

In France they understand these things better; and a writer at Paris, at the close of last year, being engaged in a controversy on some point of divinity, expresses himself in the following manner, on the religious liberty which he enjoyed: "We cannot testify too much gratitude to God, for the inestimable privilege we enjoy, of inhabiting a country where persons of opposite religions may equally claim the protection of the laws, and enjoy the same advantages under the shield of the protecting government. Hence, they who are led by an examination of the holy scriptures, whether Catholics or Protestants, may publish, with perfect security, the result of their enquiries, without dread of the interference of government. The spirit of persecution, which desires protection only for itself, exists no longer. We have no longer, thanks to Heaven, any Calvins! and none of us fears the tragical end of Servetus."

Shall France, which was once so bigotted a country, go before us in religious liberty? Shall our enemy boast of manly freedom, and we be found incapable of understanding its worth? The difference between Ca-

tholics and Protestants is not so great as is generally imagined. In both sects the understanding of men is subjected to idle traditions; and authoritative decisions on scripture are equally culpable, from whatever quarter they may come. If the outcry against the Catholics is true, let our army and navy be purged of them; but it is ridiculous, that in one part of the kingdom it should be allowable to enlist a Catholic, and that at another, the Catholic so enlisted, should be liable to a prosecution for being in his Majesty's service. We trust, that the good sense of this nation will not be duped by speeches of pastry-cooks, but consign them to the proper place, to the counter, to wrap up tarts and confectionary.

One farther observation deserves attention; namely, that in the transaction, relative to Lord Howick's bill for permitting the king to use the services of his Catholic subjects, the king's name has been frequently introduced; and it is even said, that he has entered into the discussion of the subject. Now it would be improper in us to give credit to any such reports, because the king has nothing to do, according to our constitution, with bills in parliament, till they are brought to him for his assent or negative. It may be said, that members of parliament, who are ministers, are in duty bound to consult the king upon every subject they bring into either House; but if this were really the case, our objections to ministers being in parliament would be increased tenfold. They cannot always do, in such a case, their duty to their master and their country; and we are persuaded, that, if the spirit of our constitution was adhered to, and every minister of the crown should be excluded, during the time he is in office, from holding a seat in either House, the king's business would be better executed, and the interest of the nation better consulted.

If the question of permitting the king to employ the services of his Catholic subjects has produced so much confusion in the higher circles of this country, the question of enlarging still more the bounds of religious toleration has engaged the attention of the capital of Ireland. A meeting has there been held of the principal Catholics, to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament to restore to them the enjoyment of their civil rights. The chair was taken by the Earl of Fingal, and the measure was adopted. Their object will scarcely be attained this session; but they do right to persist in it; and we, who cannot unite with them in religious sentiments, shall be happy to see every obstacle removed, which prevents their sharing in the blessings of the British Constitution.

In our last we presumed that Sir Home Popham would be brought to trial for his conduct on the Buenos Ayres expedition. The court-martial has taken place, and the proceedings have been published. The sentence has given general satisfaction. He was found guilty of the charges brought against him, and was severely reprimanded. The term severely, is here very expressive; and was very properly introduced, to abate the confidence with which the accused justified his conduct. We are astonished that any person should find fault with the court-martial, since if it errs, the error is on the side of too much lenity; and we read with surprise, that the condemned admiral should have made a visit to Lloyd's Coffee-house, and been received with cheers of acclamation. If this is true, it will only shew what unfit judges the people at Lloyd's are of military merit.

A melancholy circumstance has occurred, which ought to excite an enquiry into the propriety of the change which has taken place in the execution of criminals in London, and which has been adopted in many other places. The place of execution was formerly out of London; the criminal was drawn through the streets in a cart, and was hanged in the sight of the public, standing in a large open space around him. He is now brought from his cell to the front of Newgate, stands a few minutes on a scaffold, and is, by a mechanical contrivance, dropped into eternity. The space in which the spectators stand is a confined street; a small part of them only can be in front of the stage; they cannot stand

much at their ease; and the whole seems to be intended as a burlesque upon the most solemn act, which a creature, like man, can execute. The consequences that have ensued, and which are likely to ensue, unless the place of execution is altered, are such as might have been expected, when the curiosity or feelings of the public have been strongly excited.

In the House of Commons several important subjects were discussed, amongst them the Catholic Bill, the Freehold Liability Bill, the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and the examination of witnesses in the case of the Electors of Westminster against Mr. Sheridan, were the most important. The Slave Trade has received its death blow. After twenty years' agitation, the question is now set at rest, and both Lords and Commons are agreed, that in this trade an Englishman shall no longer be engaged. In this decision we heartily concur; not that we, by any means, agree with the chief leaders in this question, in the mode of their arguing; and we carefully distinguish the case of the slaves in the Indies from the situation of a black man in a slave ship. The former has nothing to do with the latter question: nor would it alter our opinion if the blacks were carried by us into a paradise. Nor do we place any credit in the assertions of Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Thornton, particularly the latter gentleman, respecting the treatment of the blacks in the West Indies. The question was very ill argued in the House of Commons. The members talked their hours or two upon the subject, and the same arguments were repeated to nauseousness, that had been so often brought before the public. Irrelevant matter without end was introduced; and the idle vanity of talking a great length of time, instead of expressing plainly and clearly an opinion, was apparent. We should, from the beginning, have rested the whole merits of this question upon constitutional grounds. Every man, except a black, has an action against the mariner, who treats him ill upon the high seas. The murder of a Frenchman, on board a ship in the Atlantic, would be investigated in our Admiralty courts; and the forcibly detaining him, or transporting him without his consent, from one place to another, is actionable. Why have the blacks been denied this privilege, but from an ill-founded prejudice? This prejudice is now overcome, and we rejoice that the blacks are restored to their rights, not only for their sakes, but for the sake of Englishmen. For an Englishman, who was a partner in that trade, whether as a merchant or common sailor, must necessarily entertain sentiments unworthy of a freeman. The trade, we are persuaded, did great injury to our seamen; and now it is done with, we will hope, that those gentlemen, who have taken the lead for the blacks, will have leisure to attend to the whites; if their optics could be accommodated to objects nearer to themselves, they would discover, that as great instances of cruelty have been perpetrated in England and Ireland, without any remonstrance on their part, as they complain of in the West Indies. What are we to think of the floggings and hangings in Ireland, and the solitary confinement of persons in England without trial? On March 23, the bill was finally read in the House of Lords, when the Bishop of Llandaff, who had not had a previous opportunity of delivering his sentiments upon the subject, entered into the history of slavery, from the earliest times; and after many excellent remarks, declared the measure for the abolition of the slave trade to be founded on true principles of policy and humanity, and one which was calculated to avert the wrath of offended heaven against a guilty nation. Lord Percy would have carried the question, respecting the blacks, still farther; and he moved for leave to bring in a bill for giving liberty to the children of slaves in the West Indies, at the age of twenty-one. We give his lordship credit for humanity and good principle, but are well satisfied with the determination of the House, to leave such a matter to future discussion. Slavery is an evil of too long standing.

The best mode of getting rid of it will require much deliberation, and we are persuaded it must be gradual. By the permission that is now granted to slaves, to buy out their own freedom, or that of their children, an addition is yearly made to the free blacks, and this matter being settled by good laws, will restore, in the best manner, human nature to its rights. We may add also, that benevolent masters, from a sense of duty, will increase this number; and Dr. Lettsom will not be the only person who, on receiving a legacy of slaves, gave immediately to each his freedom.

Lord Howick's Catholic question was brought forward on the 5th of March, and his lordship trusted, that a measure, for allowing the services of his Majesty's subjects, on an oath to be prescribed by parliament, and giving them the free exercise of their respective religion, would meet with no opposition. This he presumed, from the present state of the Catholics, against whom, on account of their religion, severe laws had formerly been made. These politics no longer existed; and, at this time, a very large body of Catholics was serving both in our fleets and armies. In Ireland, by law, they were allowed to do this; for in 1793, a bill passed, permitting Catholics to hold commissions in the army, and this permission, it was the intention of the bill to extend generally to the Catholics of this country; and if to the Catholics, it was unnecessary to state, that none of the dissenters would be excluded from a similar privilege. The necessity of such a bill was evident, from the strange incongruity of the law, as it stood at present; for by law, the Catholics in Ireland might rise to be generals, yet, if the service of the country required a regiment to be in England, the Catholic, legally inlisted into it, would be disqualified by law from remaining in the service, and if he did remain in it, would be subject to various pains and penalties. In fact, when the bill passed in Ireland, a promise was given in the Irish parliament, that a similar bill should pass in England, by Lord Clare, in the House of Peers, and Lord Buckinghamshire, in the House of Commons of Ireland. That the country had already received the benefit of the act, was testified by the shores of Egypt, and the plains of Calabria. The proposed measure permitted only the executive government to admit Catholics into the army; if any danger could be apprehended from it, the government would ward it off in the appointment of its officers. It was proposed also to give the Catholics the free use of their religion, as far as was consistent with military discipline. This, he conceived, could meet with no objection. It held out no encouragement to the Catholics—it established no institution for their support or increase. The evident effects of such a bill would be a powerful stimulus to all ranks in Ireland, to exert themselves for the benefit of the common country, and destroy the artifice of those who were daily endeavouring to stir up the coals of sedition and rebellion.

Mr. Perceval considered the bill to be one of the most important and dangerous measures that had ever been submitted to the judgment of the legislature. Not the measure merely, but the system on which it was founded, excited in him the most formidable objections. Where are we to stop, if this is granted? The protestant interest ought to be maintained in Ireland? From the arguments used to-day, the reformation might seem to be only a convenient political measure. The incongruity in the law might be great in theory, but was it so in practice. The presbyterian of Scotland is sacrificed just as much as the Catholic of Ireland, yet when had either suffered the penalties of the act. But he denied, that a Catholic, having obtained a commission in Ireland, was liable to penalties in England: the Union sanctioned the act; and, after all, if inconvenience did actually occur, the Annual Indemnity Bill completely covered the case. We must look also to the inconvenience to the service. One seldom would go to a methodist chapel, another to a presbyterian meeting, a third to a Roman Catholic church; and this would be greater in the navy. The evil that is stealing

upon us by these concessions, must be speedily stopped, or, if suffered to increase, that would ultimately be extorted from the weakness of parliament which its wisdom would be desirous to withhold.

Lord Temple thought the opinions of the preceding speaker savoured more of the dark ages, than of the present enlightened times. The madness of intolerance was now universally confessed: and he would enter his solemn protest against the revival of all those intolerant bigotries which produce narrow-minded policy in government, and a dangerous division among the people. Mr. Yorke conceived that some limits must be put to the daily innovations on the church establishment. In this he was joined by Mr. Montague, who provoked much laughter in the House, by his absurdity in supposing, that our seamen, if the bill were admitted, would, instead of beating the enemy, fall to disputes between themselves about religion. Mr. Corry approved of the bill, as it would restore to our service the talents and courage of the Dillons of France, and the Reillys of Spain—men who were the support and ornaments of a foreign service. Lord Howick summed up in a very masterly manner, answering all the arguments against his proposition, which was agreed to without a division; and the bill was ordered to be printed, and read a second time on that day se'nnight. After various delays Lord Howick, on the 18th day of March, informed the House, that certain circumstances had intervened, rendering a postponement of the bill necessary. He was aware, that the House and the public would naturally require some explanation. He was not authorised, at present, to give it. The bill would of course drop, and he could not say when it would be revived; but he hoped for the indulgence of the House till that moment should arrive, for which he was as anxious as any person, when he might communicate the necessary explanation.

On the 23d, a petition was presented against the bill, from the University of Cambridge, which excited Mr. Dickenson to enquire of Lord Howick, whether he was prepared to enter into an explanation of the causes which delayed the progress of the bill; and also to inform the House whether the rumours were well founded, that the ministers had pressed upon the king a measure to which he felt an invincible aversion. Lord Howick in reply, observed, that he was not at liberty, at that moment, to answer the question, whether the ministers had endeavoured to force the measure upon his Majesty, when they knew his conscience could not agree to it. He must throw himself, for the present, upon the indulgence of the House: and he could state only, that he had not received his Majesty's commands to deliver up the seals of office, but that he understood that his Majesty was now employed with certain persons, in arranging a new administration.

The administration was equally unfortunate in the Freehold Liability Bill—a bill to render the freehold property of persons dying in debt, assets for the payment of those debts. The subject was most ably introduced by Mr. Romilly, the solicitor-general, and opposed, legally and technically, by the Master of the Rolls. The merits of the question scarcely allow one moment's discussion. Why is a man to defraud his creditors, because his property is in land? Some exceptions, in a bill of this kind, might be made in favour of the peerage, but dishonesty is not to be encouraged. We have no doubt that a bill of this kind will finally pass, though on the third reading of the present bill, sixty-nine were against it, and forty-seven only for it. We should recommend, that previously to the next attempt to recommend honesty, and to support the industrious against the knave, that an account be drawn up of the manner in which persons of landed property have cheated their creditors, and to what extent within the last ten years, from which the necessity of the bill will be evident to all, except those who wish to cheat their creditors.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*Purday and Button's Musical Cabinet, or, Complete Pocket Library, for the German Flute, Violin, and Oboe; adapted also for the Flageolet.*" Vols. 1. and 2. Price 2s. 6d. each.

THE plan of this Musical Miscellany, which follows the title-page, is most certainly a good one; by which it appears, that the work is to consist of four volumes of select songs and dances; two volumes of duets and trios; two volumes of the most favorite Scotch, Irish, and Welch airs, arranged as duets; two volumes of marches; and two volumes of the most popular airs, &c. in sacred music, arranged as before. The whole to be completed in twelve monthly volumes, and at a price which appears to us to be very moderate. We have been thus particular in noticing this work, on account of the extent of its plan The plan of this little musical library is a most excellent one, and, if well conducted, the work will prove a valuable acquisition to those who wish to possess a pleasing variety of music at a small expense. The two volumes before us contain a great number of excellent songs (with the words) for one and two voices, or instruments; also, a number of popular country dances, waltzes, &c. The music is adapted professedly for the German flute and flageolet, but will equally well suit for violins or hautboys. As far as we can judge from what we have already seen, we are inclined sincerely to recommend this neat little cabinet of music, and to wish the publishers much success. We shall continue to notice the volumes occasionally, as they make their appearance. Z.

"*That a Smile and a Tear,*"—written expressly as an Answer to the celebrated song, "Said the Smile to the Tear," as sung by Mr. Braham, at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane. The music with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte. By W. F. Crouch. Price 1s. 6d.

We confess that, generally speaking, we are far from being friendly to publications of this sort. Answers to songs, sequels, &c. &c. are too often found to contain a sort of echo to the original, but frequently wholly destitute of its merit; and not seldom, by means of a similar frontispiece or title page, intended as a catchpenny, and by the public to be mistaken for the original publication. Braham's song, which gave rise to the present article, has been very popular; and this has given rise to a number of imitations. The one now before us is quite in the usual *ti tum ti* stile, and has nothing extraordinary to recommend it. Z.

Rouge et Noir de Musique; or, *Harmonic Pastimes*,—being Games of Cards, constituted on the Principles of Music. By Thomas Danvers Worgan.

Any rational attempt to render amusement subservient to promote the attainment of science must be highly commendable. In the little work now before us, Mr. W. has manifested a considerable degree of ingenuity; although, for ourselves, we must confess, that we prefer the straight forward road of instruction; and we very much query, whether those who are fond of card-playing in the usual way will so far deviate from their accustomed method of amusement, as to pay sufficient attention to the author's plan of connecting music with the game. We think, a pack of cards with musical characters, beginning with very simple, and gradually proceeding to the more difficult parts of the science, would more effectually answer the purpose. After all, we are willing to allow the author some merit; and we think, was he to introduce a few more lessons, and those printed on half a dozen cards, it would be a considerable improvement. Z.

"*A Recreation,*"—composed of a Scene, or Introduction, an Aria, and a Rondo, for the Piano Forte, with an Accompaniment for the German Flute. Dedicated to Miss Caroline Cole, of Bath. By Louis Von Esch. 5s.

In the compositions of Mr. Von Esch we find united, what alas! in the fallen state of music in these degenerate days we seldom do, GENIUS and TASTE; and it is to the possession of these rare faculties, added to what is no less rare, viz. an accurate knowledge of the science, that he is indebted for the uncommon share of popularity which his musical works experience.

That such works should be popular is highly gratifying to us, as, by that popularity, we are convinced, that the public taste is not yet entirely vitiated by those miserable musical cooks, who have lately served up the *operatical* dishes at our winter theatres.

Of the work before us, we are happy to speak in the highest terms of admiration; we think it one of the most masterly productions that has proceeded from the pen of this excellent composer. It consists of three movements, an allegro moderato, a rondo allegretto in 6-8 time, and an aria andantino in common time. The first part or scene, though evidently the most laboured, is nevertheless the least valuable part of the performance. In praise of the second, or aria andantino, we cannot express ourselves too highly. Mozart himself never produced a finer slow movement; while the rondo evinces all that exquisite taste, and brilliancy of fancy, for which the lighter works of Pleyel have been so long and justly celebrated. In a word, had Mr. Von Esch never published any other work than this "Recreation," his name would not have been soon forgotten.

We cannot close this article without, in justice, paying our tribute of approbation to the publishers, Messrs. Purday and Button, for the elegant style in which they have published this work. The neatness and accuracy of the engraving, beauty of the paper, and taste of the embellishments, do them great credit. T.

[The brevity of the "Apollonian Critic," this month, has been occasioned by the indisposition of one of its writers; which, also, is the cause of the conclusion of the Review of Dr. Calcott's Grammar being postponed till next month.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. BARTHELEMON'S communication respecting the *Claviole*, in answer to Mr. PRATT, came too late for insertion in the present Number; but it shall appear in our next.

VELLEIUS PROFUTURUS, and AMATOR LIBERTATIS, will be gratified by finding their communications in our Magazine for April next. We have been compelled to defer the insertion of several literary favours, owing to the great press of the materials designed for the latter portion of our current number.

A "Defence of Gambier's Moral Evidence" is under consideration. In the same predicament, with us, remains the "Address to the Free Masons of Durham."

It is always painful to us, when we feel ourselves under the necessity of disappointing the wishes of any one of our friendly contributors; but there are reasons which induce us to decline the publication of a "Reply to the Strictures on a paper, entitled, 'The Oppression of Employers.'"

"Have we met to meet no more?" asks the author of lines called "The PARTING." To this interrogatory, we fear we must answer—Yes!

Correct the Press in the last Number.

Page 143, 2d column, for *continued* read *contained*.
Page 145, 2d column, for *my two hundred*, dele *my*.
Page 146, line 2, for *to the*, read *to his*.

BOOKS PUBLISHED MARCH 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

BIOGRAPHY.

MEMOIRS of the Life and Writings of the Hon. H. Home, of Kaimes, one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland: containing Sketches of the Progress of Literature, and Improvement in Scotland, during the greater part of the 18th century. By, A. F. Tytler,

Lord Woodhouselee. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s.; royal, 5l. 5s.

Memoirs of Dr. J. Priestley, to the year 1795, written by himself, and continued to the time of his decease by his Son, J. Priestley, T. Cooper, and Rev. W. Christie. Vol. II. 7s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Curfew, in 5 acts, as performed at Drury-lane. By the late John Tobin, Esq. 2s. 6d.

The Young Hussar; or, Love and Mercy: an operatic piece, in 2 acts, performed at Drury-lane, 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Young Naval Hero; or, Hints to Parents and Guardians, on educating young Gentlemen for the Navy, 2s. 6d.

Dictionnaire Universel des Synonymes de la Langue Francoise. Par M. de Levizac.

The School Atlas: or, a Key to Goldsmith's Geographical Copy Book, 5s.

The first French and English Grammar. By M. l'Abbe Bossuet. 1s. 6d.

A Key to French Conversation and French Idiom, English and French. By M. l'Abbe Bossuet, 1s.

Rays of Genius, collected to enlighten the Rising Generation. By T. Tomkins. 2 vols. 15s.; fine, 1l. 1s.

Key to Mollenue's Arithmetic. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Ancient and Modern History of Nice; comprehending an account of the Foundation of Marseilles, with Observations on the Nature, Produce, and Climate of the Territory of the former city and its adjoining towns. By J. B. Davis, M.D. 8vo. 8s.

Au hentic Materials for a History of the Principality of Malta. By W. Eton, Esq. 8vo. 6s.

An History of Jamaica, with Observations on the Climate, Trade, Productions, Customs, and Manners of the Inhabitants: to which is added, an Illustration of the Advantages which are likely to result from the Abolition of the Slave Trade. By R. Renny, Esq. 4to. 1l. 7s.

LAW.

The Trial of Sir Home Popham, holden on board his Majesty's ship Gladiator, on Friday the 6th of March, 1807; including a complete Copy of his Defence, taken from the original. 4s.

The Trial of Sir J. Piers, for Crim. Con. with Lady Cloncurry, wife of Lord Cloncurry, in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, 12th of Feb. 1807. 2s.

The Trial of J. Holloway and Owen Haggerty, for the Murder of Mr. Steele. 2s. 6d.

Considerations concerning a Proposal for dividing the Court of Session into Classes or Chambers; and for limiting Litigation in small Causes; and for the Revival of Jury Trial in certain Civil Actions. 4s.

Expediency of Reform in the Court of Session in Scotland, proved in two learned Pamphlets, published in 1786 and 1789, and now re-printed, to illustrate the necessity of the Bill for better regulating the Courts of Justice in Scotland. 2s. 6d.

Memorial of the Lords of Session, and Report from the Committee of the Faculty of Advocates, on the Bill for better regulating the Courts of Session in Scotland. 2s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Pleasures of Human Life. By H. Benevolus and Co. 8s.

An Ethical Treatise on the Passions. By T. Cogan, M.D. Vol. II. 10s. 6d.

The Architect, a Farce, by the late Mr. Nicholas Gypsum, with Notes and Preface by the Editor. Dedicated to the Architects of the United Kingdom. 2s. 6d.

A Critical Catalogue of the Pictures now exhibiting at the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall-Mall. 8s. 6d.

Miseries of Human Life. By J. Beresford, A.M. Vol. II. 8s.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

Strictures on Mr. Parkinson's Observations on the Nature and Cure of the Gout. By R. Kinglake, M.D. 4s.

Practical Synopsis of the Materia Medica. Vol. II. 6s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The History of British Birds, with 12 coloured Engravings of Birds, their Nests and Eggs. 5s.

NOVELS.

The Convent of Notre Dame, or Jeannette. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

The Rising Sun; a Satirical Romance, with Caricature Engravings. 2 vols. 14s.

The Benevolent Monk; or, the

Castle of Olalla: a Romance. By T. Melville. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

But which? or, Domestic Grievances of the Wolmore Family. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

The Legends of a Nunnery; a Romance. By E. Montague, Esq. 4 vols. 1l.

The Mysterious Wanderer. By S. Reeve. 3 vols. 12s.

POLITICAL.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Howick, on the subject of the Catholic Bill. 1s.

A few Remarks on a Piece of Criticism in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review. By W. Hunter, Esq. 6d.

Admission of Papists to hold certain Commissions in the Army, &c. the Substance of Mr. Deputy Birch's Speech in Common Council, March 5, 1807. 1s.

The Substance of a Speech delivered by Mr. E. Quin, on the same day, in answer to the above. 1s.

Short Remarks upon recent Political Occurrences; and, particularly, on the New Plan of Finance. 2s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Substance of the Speech delivered in the Committee of Finance, Jan. 29, 1807, by the Right Hon. Lord H. Petty, with Tables, and the Plans of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Johnstone. 4s.

Substance of a Speech on the Poor Laws, delivered in the House of Commons Feb. 19, 1807, by Mr. Whitbread. 3s.

Substance of a Bill for promoting and encouraging of Industry among the Labouring Classes of the Community, and for the Relief and Regulation of the Necessitous and Criminal Poor. 1s.

Observations on Mr. Whitbread's Poor Bill, and on the Population of England. By J. Weyland, jun. Esq. 1s. 6d.

The Wants of the People and the Means of the Government; or, Objections to the Interference of the Legislature in the Affairs of the Poor, as recommended by Mr. Whitbread. By J. Bone. 3s.

A Letter to S. Whitbread, Esq. on the Subject of the Poor Laws. By T. Janold, M.D.

POETRY.

The Progress of Love. By M. K. Masters, 5s.

The Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, with a literal Translation into Latin, by the late R. Macfarlan, A.M.; a Dissertation on the Poems, by Sir J. Sinclair, Bart.; and Notes Supplemental, Essay, &c. by J. M'Arthur, LL.D. 3 vols. royal 8vo.

The Parnassian Garland; or, Beauties of Modern Poetry. By the Rev. J. Evans, A.M. 2s. 6d.

Mirth and Metre; consisting of Poems, Serious, Humorous, and Satirical; Songs, Sonnets, and Bagatelles. By C. Dibdin, jun. 5s.

Ten Epistles of Ovid, translated into English Verse, with the Latin, and Notes. By the late Rev. W. W. Fitzthomas, A.M. 7s. 6d.

All the Talents: a Satirical Poem, in three dialogues. By Polypus. 3s. 6d.

The Poetical Register and Repository of Fugitive Poetry, for 1805. 10s. 6d.

The Lay of an Irish Harp; or, Metrical Fragments. By Miss Owenson.

Poems, chiefly Amatory. By D. Carey. 5s. 6d.

The Art of Pleasing: a Satirical Poem, with Notes. By H. Clarke. 2s.

RELIGION.

An Alarm to the Reformed Church of Christ, established in these Kingdoms. 6d.

Observations on the Necessity of introducing a sufficient number of respectable Clergymen into our Colonies in the West Indies; and the Expediency of establishing, for that purpose, by Subscription, a College in this Country. 6d.

A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey-Church, Westminster, on Friday, Jan. 30, 1807. By the Bishop of St. David's. 2s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Episcopal Communion of Edinburgh, on 15th January, 1807, by the Rev. Dr Sandford, D.D. their Bishop.

Daniel's Evening Vision compared with History; in which is disclosed, a Prophecy concerning Bonaparte. By the Author of "La Revolution," a Vision. Printed at Paris. 1s.

A Scriptural Lecture on Heads; with a Supplementary Address to

Mr. Robert Winter, on his late Sermon. By a Neighbour. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, May 1, 1806, by the Rev. R. Price, LL.D. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at St. John's Church, Blackburn, Lancashire, Feb. 25, 1807, by T. Stevenson, M.A. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at Durham, July 17, 1807, at the Visitation of the Bishop of Durham, by H. Phillpotts, M.A. 2s.

An Earnest Address to Men of all Orders and Degrees in the United Church of England and Ireland, respecting the Papists. 1s.

An Address to the Members of Convocation at large, on the proposed New Statute respecting Public Examination in the University of Oxford. By the Rector of Lincoln College. 1s. 6d.

A Second Address to ditto. By ditto. 1s.

The Providence of God over-ruling the Issues of War and Conquest: a Sermon, preached at the Chapel in Essex-Street, Feb. 25, 1807. By T. Belsham. 1s. 6d.

Dissertations on the Existence, Attributes, Providence, and Moral Government of God; and on the Duty, Character, Security, and Final Happiness of his righteous Subjects. By the Rev. D. Savile, M.A. 7s. 6d.

Strictures on Free Discussion; with Observations on the common notions of Infernal Influence on the Mind. By Philologos. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached by J. Wells, Soldier in the First Regiment of Guards, at the Baptist Meeting-house at Quardon, in Leicestershire, Jan. 8, 1807. To which is prefixed, a short Account of the Author's Conversion. 3d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Illustrations of the Scenery of Killarney, and the surrounding Country. By J. Weld, Esq 4to. 2l. 2s. l.p. 3l. 3s.

Scottish Scenery. Twenty Views, engraved by W. Byrne, F.S.A. from pictures by G. Walker, F.A.S.E. with brief Descriptions. 1l. 11s. 6d. l. p. 2l. 15s. 6d.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th February, to the 20th March, 1807.

Apoplexia	2
Paralysis	3
Catarrhus	15
Cynanche Tonsillaris	3
Hæmoptysis	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5
Dyspepsia	8
Diarrhœa	6
Hypochondriasis	4
Rheumatismus	7
Ophthalmia	3
Amenorrhœa	6
Menorrhagia	4
Leucorrhœa	4
Hydrops	5
Morbi Cutanei	4
Morbi Infantiles	7
Asthenia	12

"Science ever tends to improve the heart, and raise the mind to contemplate the power, wisdom, and goodness, of Him that made us."

THE works of Nature, which may be properly comprehended under the two divisions of organized and inorganized matter, exhibit an almost infinite variety of productions, apparently dissimilar, yet so intimately connected, that each individual seems necessary to the whole. Under each of these forms we observe matter subjected to perpetual vicissitudes. A series of decompositions, and of the formation of new bodies, regularly succeed each other. It is the business of philosophy to collect the various facts which Nature presents to our observation, and from a proper arrangement of these facts, on the principles of induction, to ascertain the general laws by which her operations are directed—or, in other words, to discover those mutual relations which subsist between the various substances which form the material world.

The changes which take place on inorganized matter, the decompositions which are effected, the new substances which are produced, with the forms and qualities which they assume, are known to depend upon, what are termed, the laws of chemical

attraction or affinity. These are, in fact, immutable relations subsisting between the various species of matter. Two or more given bodies will, at all times, if placed in similar circumstances, exhibit the same phenomena. Anomalous cases of chemical attraction were indeed formerly supposed to exist; but in proportion to the increase of our knowledge upon this subject, by accurate investigation, these supposed anomalies have disappeared, and we have obtained the most convincing proofs that on inorganic matter Nature operates by invariable laws

The same uniformity of operation, we must necessarily conclude, takes place in the formation of organized bodies, and in the production of the various phenomena which they exhibit. They are not indeed governed by precisely the same, yet certainly by equally fixed and invariable laws. The formation of an organized body, whether animal or vegetable, and the production and continuance of that species of life which it possesses, with all its phenomena, depend upon immutable relations subsisting between various species of matter.

The phenomena of life in the human species have been attributed to the union of an immaterial substance with the corporeal frame. We do not deny the existence of soul or spirit, whether purely immaterial, or otherwise; but we cannot admit that life in the human species is constituted by the presence of such a distinct substance, because we observe the same species of life, the same animal functions, possessed by many of the inferior orders of the animal kingdom. Something analogous to animal life is also sufficiently obvious, though in a lower degree, in the vegetable kingdom.

"The word vital principle, vital power, &c. does not signify a being existing alone and independently of the actions by which it manifests itself: it should only be employed as an abridged formula, that is used to signify the aggregation of those powers which animate living bodies, and distinguish them from inert matter. Therefore, in this introduction, when we make use of these or any other equivalent terms, it should be understood as if we said the *tout ensemble* of laws that influence the animal economy. This explanation is absolutely necessary, since many authors, realizing the produce of abstracted ideas, have spoken of the vital principle as something quite distinct from the body, as a being perfectly separate, to which they have attributed a kind of seeing and perceiving, and even endued it with reasonable faculties."*

The vital principle however, whether a distinct being, or a property of the bodily organization, is preserved in existence by the operation of certain external powers—a subject which we shall endeavour to illustrate in a future report.

J. HERDMAN.

Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,
23d March, 1807.

* Richerand's Physiology.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

London.

LORD SOMERVILLE'S Spring Cattle Shew commenced on Monday, March 2d; the particulars of which, for want of room, we are obliged to defer till our next.

His Majesty has granted permission to the 20th, 27th, 58th, 78th, and 81st regiments of foot, and to the regiment of Watteville, that they may bear in their colours and on their appointments, the word "*Maida*," as an honourable and lasting testimony of the distinguished gallantry displayed by those corps in the action fought on the plains of Maida in Calabria, on the 4th July, 1806; and also, on the earnest recommendation of General Lord Lake, in addition to the permission recently granted to the 76th regiment of foot, for placing the word "*Hindostan*" on their colours and appointments, as an honorary badge, the regiment may place the elephant in their colours, and on their appointments, inscribing the word "*Hindostan*" around it, as a distinguished testimony of their good conduct and exemplary valour during their services in India.

A building is to be erected on the

site of the old Surgeons' Hall, in the Old Bailey, contiguous to the Sessions House, for the accommodation of witnesses and officers attending the court. The rest of the ground is intended to be added to the back of the London Coffee-House.

Two bills have been brought into the House of Commons for building bridges across the river Thames at Vauxhall, and opposite to Southampton-street, in the Strand.

The Grand Surrey Canal Bason at Rotherhithe, which has so long been an object of attention in the mercantile world, was opened for the reception of shipping and craft, on Friday 13th of March. The ceremony took place in the presence of a numerous assemblage of spectators, and the day proved highly auspicious, though the weather was rather cold.

At two o'clock the ship intended to take the lead in entering, began to dress in the colours of various nations, and on the tide rising to a level with the water in the bason, the gates were thrown open, and guns were fired as a signal for vessels to enter.

About half past three o'clock, the Argo, a fine brig of 242 tons, the property of Mr. John Hall, made her entry. She was saluted by a discharge of cannon on shore, which was returned by the vessel, whilst a band of martial music on the deck played "God save the King." Four other vessels, named the Equity, the British Tar, the Nautilus, and the Cumberland yacht, immediately followed. The whole made a very interesting appearance, riding in the capacious channels of the Commercial Bason, which is a great improvement to the port of London.

Married.] At Mary-le-Bone church, R. Small, esq. late of the Inner Temple, to Miss Savage of Weymouth-street, Portland-place, daughter of the late George Savage, esq. of Madras.—At Lambeth, Lieut. Col. George Cookson, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Margaret Remington, only daughter of Wm. Remington, esq. of Clapham Road.—At St. James's Church, by special license, the Right Hon. Lord Bagot, to Lady Louisa Legge, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.—At Morden, E. B. Lousada, esq. of Devonshire-square, to Miss Goldsmid, eldest daughter of Abraham Goldsmid, esq.—At Mary-le-Bone Church, Peter Touchet, esq. of Mortimer-street, to Miss Ford, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Ford, bart.—Hon. Col. Ponsonby, to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, daughter of Lord Southampton.

Died.] In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the most abject state of poverty and distress, aged 54, John Coghlan, esq. some time a Captain in his Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot. It may not be unprofitable to the younger part of our readers to turn aside from the awful events of the passing day, to contemplate for a moment the melancholy vicissitudes of private individual life. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brightest prospects. His father, a London merchant, though possessing great wealth, destined this his eldest son for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Captain Cook, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midshipman. Not liking the sea, he turned his thoughts successively to the bar, and to the church, and at last, entered into the army. He served several campaigns in America, was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and in several other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New York he married the beautiful and all-accomplished Miss Moncrieff, so celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry, as Mrs. Coghlan. From this unfortunate connection, formed without caution, without prudence, may be dated his misfortunes and his misery. She was in principle, a strong republican, which could not well accord with the sentiments of a young soldier, full of spirit and loyalty, then fighting the battles of his country. The lady soon chose another protector. After the peace of 1783, he obtained his Majesty's permission under the sign manual, to serve in the Russian army. But his domestic disappointment preyed on his mind, and he became dissipated and unstable, and served one campaign only with the Russians. Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day. His extravagance and at-

tachment to the fair sex, gradually involved him in poverty and ruin, and rendered him in the end, after various and uncommon changes of fortune and situation, the broken down, pitiable object of a charitable institution. Highly favoured by nature, he possessed great powers of body and mind, he was social and convivial, could at will "set the table on a roar," and was accounted one of the handsomest men of his time. In his happier days, lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money; nor was his purse ever shut to the claims of a brother officer, or to the wants of the unfortunate. He was very respectably connected both in England and Wales, yet the humanity of the officers of the Hospital retained his body a full fortnight in the dead house, in the vain hope that some relation might come forward to pay the last sad duties to the dead.—The charity of a stranger furnished a covering for his remains, which were deposited in the burying ground of the Hospital.—At Peckham, aged 20, Mr. Richard Sause, son of Capt. Sause, who commanded la Sensible, under Sir Home Popham, in the Red Sea. He was the only officer wounded in the Orion, in the battle of Trafalgar, since which time he has lingered of his wounds.—Killed by being crushed between the wheel of a waggon and a post in Paul's Chain, St. Paul's Churchyard, Kyd Wake, Printer, of Albion Buildings, Bartholomew Close, who, about the year 1795, was convicted of insulting his Majesty on his way to the Parliament House, and suffered an imprisonment of five years for it.—At her house in Ely Place, Mrs. Knowles. [*A further account of this lady in our next.*]—At his house in Seymour-street, aged 53, General Charles Crosbie, Colonel of the 53d regiment. His promotions in the army were, Colonel, Nov. 17, 1780, Major General, Sept. 28, 1787, Lieutenant General, Jan. 26, 1797, General, April 29, 1802, and Colonel of the 53d regiment, Jan. 3, 1798.—In Clarges-street, Feb. 27, aged 39, the Right Hon. Thomas Ralph Maude, Viscount Hawarden, 1791, Baron de Montalt, 1783, and a Baronet, all Irish titles. He succeeded his father on the 23d of August, 1803, and married in Dec. 1798, Miss Frances Ann Agar, only daughter of Charles, Earl of Normanton, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland. Dying without issue he is succeeded in titles and estates by his half brother, the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, now Viscount Hawarden.—General William Dalrymple, aged 72, Colonel of the 47th regiment, and Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital. His promotions in the army were, Colonel, Aug. 29, 1777, Major General, Nov. 20, 1782, Lieutenant General, Oct. 12, 1793, General, Jan. 1, 1798, and Colonel of the 47th regiment, March 19th, 1794.—In Great Cumberland-street, Sir Hyde Parker, Knight, Admiral of the Red. His promotions in the navy were, Post Captain, 1762, Rear Admiral, 1793, Vice Admiral, 1794, and Admiral, 1799. [*An account of the gallant Admiral shall appear in our next.*]

In Queen-square, William George Sibley, esq. Treasurer of the East India Company.—Mr. Solomon Solomons, celebrated as a Broker and Underwriter. He is supposed to have possessed property of different descriptions to an amount little short of one million sterling.—In Fleet-street, Mr. John Pridden, nearly half a century a Bookseller in that street, who by his persevering industry, acquired an independent fortune with strict integrity. The following anecdote of this worthy man is recorded as a specimen of the goodness of his heart: seven years ago, on the failure of his less fortunate next door neighbour, he invited him to his house, and relinquished business to give him the opportunity of living on the same spot. His kind intentions met with success, and he frequently expressed the pleasure he felt on seeing his friend prosper under his roof.—Feb. 23, Master Henry White, aged 15, one of the unfortunate sufferers in the melancholy catastrophe at the Old Bailey. Impelled by a curiosity natural to young people, and in some instances alas! too powerful to be controuled, he went to the eventful spot: and though on all occasions he possessed both spirit and conduct, yet he was overcome by the pressure of the immense crowd, swooned and

rose no more! He was just finishing his education through which he had passed with credit to himself and satisfaction to his tutor, who loved him as his own child. He was to have been placed in the Counting-house of his father, an eminent wine-merchant at Portsmouth, who, together with Mrs. W. have borne this severe dispensation of Providence with a truly christian fortitude and resignation. He was beloved, not only by his relatives and friends, but by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. His sorrowful tutor, deeply affected by the early and premature death of an amiable pupil bears this sad tribute of respect to his memory.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

America.

A monument is about to be erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, at Montreal, in Canada. It is to be a pillar of solid stone, sixty feet high, surmounted by a figure of the gallant admiral, of artificial stone, eight feet high upon the capital. Three sides of the pedestal are to be decorated with emblematical designs of his great victories, of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; on the fourth, in front, an inscription, of which the most striking feature will be the gallant admiral's last order—"England expects every man to do his duty."

The Bill for abolishing the Slave Trade in South Carolina has been thrown out by the Assembly of that province. It was lost by the casting vote of the president.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 2.—This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

It would have given me, Fellow Citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of our last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions, as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays, which have since taken place in our negociations with the British Government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negociations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place, at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the Western side of the Mississippi, she advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red River. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated, and distant, it was not observed, at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that she continued a guard of half a dozen men, which had been stationed there. A proposition, however, having been lately made by our Commander-in-Chief, to assume the Sabine River, as a temporary line of separation beween the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negociations shall be known, this has been referred by the Spanish Commandant to his superior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine River. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit, more particularly, the present state of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indispensably that an unusual proportion of the force employed there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order, therefore, that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authorised him to call on the Governors of Orleans and Mississippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed, may perhaps render this unnecessary. But I inform you, with great pleasure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have tendered their services in defence of their country. It has done honour to themselves, intitled them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in every part of the union, and must strengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciously, under all circumstances which may occur.

Having received information, that in another part of the United States, a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organising themselves, contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain, I thought it necessary, by proclamation, as well as by special orders, to take measures for preventing and suppressing this enterprise, for seizing the vessels, arms,

and other means provided for it, and for arresting and bringing to justice, its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public, as well as in private transactions; it was due to good order, and regular government, that while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggression, the criminal attempts of private individuals, to decide for their country the question of peace or war, by commencing active and unauthorised hostilities, should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.

Whether it will be necessary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the result of our negociations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that result will be known, the provisional measures requisite for that, and to meet any pressure intervening to that quarter, will be a subject for your early consideration.

The possession of both banks of the Mississippi reducing to a single point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide for that point, a more adequate security. Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of the river, should be rendered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels which may be stationed there for defence; and in conjunction with them, to present an insuperable obstacle to any force attempting to pass. The approaches to the city of New Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal support of the country, the encouragement of a strong settlement on the western side of the Mississippi, within reach of New Orleans, will be worthy the consideration of the Legislature.

The gun-boats, authorised by an Act of the last Session, are so advanced, that they will be ready for service in the ensuing spring. Circumstances permitted us to allow the time necessary for their more solid construction. As a much larger number will still be wanting to place our sea-port towns and waters in that state of defence to which we are competent, and they entitled, a similar appropriation for a further provision of them is recommended for the ensuing year.

A further appropriation will also be necessary for repairing fortifications already established, and the erection of such other works as may have real effect in obstructing the approach of an enemy to our sea-port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whose constitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expressed by their free suffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and those of the legislature, are renewed by them at short periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exercise in person the greatest portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are consequently so formed and administered as to bear with equal weight and favour on all, restraining no man in the pursuits of honest industry, and securing to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be supposed that any safeguards could be needed against insurrection or enterprize, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that these should not be trusted to moral restraints only, have wisely provided punishment for these crimes, when committed. But would it not be salutary to give also the means of preventing their commission? Where an enterprize is meditated by private individuals against a foreign nation, in amity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws. Would they not be as reasonable and useful, where the enterprise preparing is against the United States?—While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to observe, that in enterprises meditated against foreign nations, the ordinary process of binding to the observance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the jurisdiction of the United States, would be effectual in some cases where the offender is able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose which could draw on him the exercise of the powers now given by law.

The States on the coast of Barbary seem generally disposed at present to respect peace and friendship. With Tunis alone, some uncertainty remains. Persuaded that it is our interest to maintain our peace with them on equal terms, or not at all, I propose to send, in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean, unless previous information shall shew it to be unnecessary.

We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their disposition to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States. These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice, and in the sincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we discharge these high and honourable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean,

ascertained, with accuracy, the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and, it is but justice to say, that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companion, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. After proceeding up it about six hundred miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended, while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return, without completing their work.

Very useful additions have also been made to our knowledge of the Mississippi, by Lieutenant Pike, who has ascended it to its source, and whose journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both Houses of Congress. Those of Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, and Freeman, will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before possessed, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Mississippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers, however, remain still to be explored, towards which the authorisation of Congress, by moderate appropriations, will be requisite.

I congratulate you, Fellow Citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally, to withdraw the Citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country, have long been eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day of the year 1808, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.

The receipts of the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have amounted to near fifteen millions of dollars; which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions seven hundred thousand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louisiana; to pay, of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of interest; and, in addition, to reimburse, in the course of the present month, near two millions of five and an half per cent. stock. These payments and reimbursements of the funded debt, with those which had been made in the four years and a half preceding, will, at the close of the present year, have extinguished upwards of twenty-three millions of principal.

The duties composing the Mediterranean fund will cease, by law, at the end of the present Session. Considering, however, that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use of which otherwise is so important, I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, instead thereof, for a short time; after which, that also will become unnecessary for any purpose now within contemplation.

When both of these branches of revenue shall, in this way, be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treasury, beyond the instalment of public debt, which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot, then, without a modification assented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt, and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other existing purpose. The question, therefore, now comes forward, to what other object shall these surplusses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid, are foreign luxuries purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers. By these operations new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of separation will disappear, their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be proposed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterprise, which manages so much better all the concerns to which it is equal: but a public institution can alone supply those sciences which, though rarely called

for, are yet necessary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation.

The subject is now proposed for the consideration of Congress, because, if approved, by the time the State Legislatures shall have deliberated on this extension of the federal trusts, and the laws shall have passed, and other arrangements made for their execution, the necessary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I suppose an amendment of the Constitution, by consent of the States, necessary; because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated in the Constitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The present consideration of a national establishment for education, particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also, that if Congress, approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may suspend other improvements, by requiring for its own purposes, the resources destined for them.

This, Fellow Citizens, is the state of the public interests, at the present moment, and according to the information now possessed. But such is the situation of the nations of Europe, and such, too, the predicament in which we stand with some of them, that we cannot rely, with certainty, on the present aspect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the course of your Session, or after you shall have separated. Our duty is, therefore, to act upon the things as they are, and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place.—A steady, perhaps a quickened pace in preparations for the defence of our seaport towns and waters, an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of the country, a militia so organized, that its effective portions can be called to any point in the Union, or volunteers instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying upon our resources, until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interests, while a more permanent force shall be in a course of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outset, will go far towards securing us in its course and issue, and towards throwing its burdens on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

The result of our negociations, or such incidents in their course, as may enable us to infer their probable issue; such further movements also on our western frontier as may shew whether war is to be pressed there, while negociation is protracted elsewhere, shall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I possess, or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national interests committed to your charge.

Dec. 2, 1806. TH. JEFFERSON.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, *Dec.* 3.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the negociation depending between the United States and the Government of Great Britain, is proceeding in a spirit of friendship and accommodation, which promises a result of mutual advantage. Delays, indeed, have taken place, occasioned by the long illness and subsequent death of the British Minister charged with that duty. But the Commissioners appointed by that Government to resume the negociation, have shewn every disposition to hasten its progress: it is, however, a work of time; as many arrangements are necessary to place our future harmony on stable grounds. In the mean time, we find, by the communications of our Plenipotentiaries, that a temporary suspension of the Act of the last Session, prohibiting certain importations, would, as a mark of candid disposition on our part, and of confidence in the temper and views with which they have been met, have a happy effect on its course.

A step so friendly will afford further evidence, that all our proceedings have flowed from views of justice and conciliation, and that we give them willingly that form which may best meet corresponding dispositions.

Add to this, that the same motives which produced the postponement of the Act till the 15th of November last, are in favour of its further suspension: and as we have reason to hope that it may soon yield to arrangements of mutual consent and convenience, justice seems to require that the same measure may be dealt out to the few

cases which may fall within its short course, as to all others preceding and following it. I cannot, therefore, but recommend the suspension of this act for a reasonable time, on considerations of justice, amity, and the public interests.

Dec. 3, 1806. TH. JEFFERSON.

DEC. 4.—Mr. J. Randolph, Chairman of the Committee, to whom was referred the President's Message, of yesterday, reported a Bill for suspending the Non-importation Act. It was twice read, and referred to the Committee of the whole to-morrow.

DEC. 6.—The Report of the Bill for suspending the Non-importation Act, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Sloan opposed the filling up the blank, with the words Dec. 31, 1807, and proposed July 1, which was agreed to.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed, upon a division——Ayes, 101—Noes, 5.

GAZETTE LETTERS.

The Gazette of Feb. 17, contains a letter from Lord Cochrane, of His Majesty's ship Imperieuse, to Commodore Keats, informing that the boats of that ship under Lieutenant Mapleton had entered the Bason of Arcasson, on the French coast, and destroyed Fort Roquette, which was intended for the defence of the entrance. A large quantity of military stores was destroyed, four 36-pounders, two field pieces, and a thirteen-inch mortar spiked, and the platcons and carriages burned. Lord Cochrane also mentions capturing eight and destroying seven of the enemy's coasting vessels.

A letter, dated Feb. 19, from Captain Farquhar, of His Majesty's frigate Ariadne, gives an account of his capture of Le Chasseur French privateer, of 2 guns and 36 men; and another from Captain Ramsey, of H. M. cutter Carrier, dated Feb. 20, of the capture of Le Ragotin French privateer of 8 guns and 29 men.

The Gazette Extraordinary of Sunday, Feb. 22, contains a letter from Captain Brisbane to Admiral Dacres. The substance of which is as follows:

His Majesty's ship Arethusa, Jan. 1, 1806.

SIR—I proceeded in the execution of your orders, the 29th of November, with every possible avidity; but the adverse wind and current prevented me from reaching this island before the 1st instant. In my way up I met Captain Bolton, of the Fisgard, going to Jamaica; I took him under my orders, according to your direction. My line of battle consisted of the Arethusa, Latona, Anson, and Fisgard, and, soon after the break of day, I made all possible sail, in close order of battle, passing the whole extensive line of sea batteries, and anchored the squadron in a stile far surpassing my expectations. Being desirous of having the effusion of human blood spared, I wrote the inclosed (No 1.) on the capstan of the Arethusa, during the action, which was not regarded, as they did their utmost to destroy us. Words cannot express the ability of the squadron. The harbour was defended by regular fortifications of two tier of guns; Fort Amsterdam alone consisting of 66 pieces of cannon; the entrance only fifty yards wide, athwart which was the Dutch frigates Hatslar of 36 guns, and Surinam of 22, with two large schooners of war, one commanded by a Dutch commander; a chain of forts was on Miselburg commanding height; and that almost impregnable fortress Fort Republique, within the distance of grape shot, enfilading the whole harbour. At a quarter past six o'clock we entered the port; a severe and destructive cannonade ensued; the frigate, sloop, and schooners were carried by boarding, the lower forts, the citadel, and town of Amsterdam, by storm; all of which by seven o'clock were in our possession. For humanity sake I granted the annexed capitulation (No. 2.); and, at ten o'clock, the British flag was hoisted in Fort Republique. It is now become a pleasing part of my duty, although impossible, to do justice to the merits, gallantry, and determination of Captains Wood, Lydiard, and Bolton, who so nobly headed their respective ships' companies to the storm; and the same gallantry and determination are due to the officers, seamen, and marines for following up so glorious an example. The Dutch commodore was killed early in the action, and the captain of the Surinam severely wounded. I have appointed, by proclamation, Wednesday next, the 7th inst. for the inhabitants, (which amount to 30,000) to take the oath of allegiance to our most gracious Sovereign; those that do not, will be instantly embarked as prisoners of war. For any further particulars I must refer you to that gallant officer Captain Lydiard. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BRISBANE.

To J. R. Dacres, Esq. Vice-admiral of the White, commander in-chief, &c.

(No. 1.) *Arethusa, Curacoa Harbour, Jan.* 1.

SIR—The British squadron are here to protect, and not to conquer you; to preserve to you your lives, liberty, and property. If a shot is fired at any of my squadron after this summons, I shall immediately storm your batteries. You have five

minutes to accede to this determination.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. BRISBANE.

To his Excellency the Governor of Curacoa.

(No 2) *Curacoa, Jan.* 1.

Preliminary Articles of Capitulation:

Art. I. The fort Republique shall immediately be surrendered to the British force; the garrison shall march out with the honours of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war.—Answer, Granted.

II. The Dutch garrison of Curacoa shall be prisoners of war, and by his Britannic Majesty sent to Holland, not to serve this war before they shall be regularly exchanged; and for the due performance of this article the officers pledge their word of honour.—Granted.

III. The same terms as in the above article are granted to the officers and people of the Dutch men of war.—Granted.

IV. All the Civil Officers may remain at their respective appointments, if they think proper; and those who choose shall be sent by his Britannic Majesty to Holland.—Granted.

V. The Burghers, Merchants, Planters, and other inhabitants, without difference of colour or opinion, shall be respected in their persons and property, provided they take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty.—Granted; neutral property being respected.

VI. All the merchant vessels, with their cargoes, in the harbour, of whatsoever nation they belong to, shall be in the possession of their proper owners.—Not granted.

VII. A definitive capitulation shall be signed upon this basis in Fort Amsterdam.—Granted.

Curacoa, Jan 2, 1807.

The foregoing Articles having this day been mutually read and agreed to, this capitulation is become definitive.

Signed on the one part by

CHARLES BRISBANE.

Signed on the other part by his Excellency P. J. CHANGUION.

His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Changuion, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Curacoa and its dependencies, having refused to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, and surrendered himself prisoner of war, I have thought proper to appoint myself Governor of the said island and its dependencies, until the pleasure of the Commander-in-chief is made known; and I do hereby appoint myself accordingly.

(Signed) CHARLES BRISBANE.

January 4, 1807.

By Charles Brisbane, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Arethusa, and Senior Officer of his Britannic Majesty's Squadron in Curacoa harbour.

Whereas this island and its dependencies have surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as appears by the capitulation which has been signed by his Excellency Pierre Jean Changuion and me, on the 1st instant, I therefore hereby require, that all the burghers and inhabitants of this island, shall meet on Wednesday next, the 7th inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at the Government House, in order to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty aforesaid.

Those who belong to the militia companies will receive further orders from their Major, and are to conduct themselves accordingly.

All those who fill public offices, of whatsoever nature they may be, and all such as do not belong to the militia companies, are also required to meet at the Government House, at the hour, and for the purpose aforesaid.

I expect that the burghers and inhabitants of this island will conduct themselves in such a manner as to deserve my protection and favour; and, on my part, I shall not fail, as far as in my power lies, to promote the happiness and welfare of this island and its inhabitants; and I flatter myself that my endeavours in this case will be crowned with the gracious approbation of my sovereign; and, I hope, to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of this island and its dependencies.

(Signed) CHARLES BRISBANE.

January 5, 1807.

A Letter from Captain Maling, of his Majesty's ship Diana, dated Feb. 25, to Lord Keith, gives an account of the capture of La Charlotte, French privateer, of 14 guns and 118 men.

The London Gazette Extraordinary, published on Sunday, March 8, contains a letter from General the Baron de Benningsen, to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of which the following is a copy:

On the Field of Battle, Preussich-Eylau, Feb. 8, 1807.

SIRE,

I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your Imperial Majesty, that the army, the command of which your Majesty has deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which has just taken place has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 7th of February, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until six o'clock in the evening of the 8th of February.

The enemy was completely defeated; one thousand prisoners, and twelve stand of colours, which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day Bonaparte attacked me with his best troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but he was

repulsed and beaten on all sides. His guards repeatedly attacked my centre without the smallest success After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points by the bayonet, and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry, and picked regiments of Cuirassiers, were destroyed

I shall not fail to transmit to your Majesty, as soon as possible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Preussich-Eylau.

I think our loss may perhaps exceed six thousand men, and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I state the loss of the enemy at considerably more than twelve thousand men.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from p.* 188.]

The *Nineteenth* is dated Charlottenburg, Oct. 27, and states that the fortress of Spandau was capable of sustaining a siege of two months, after the opening of the trenches. The reason the Prussian commandant did not defend it, was, that he had not received any orders; and the French arriving before he had received any account of the battle of Jena, the batteries were not in readiness, and the place was in a manner disarmed. In the palaces there was not the least order; the sword of the Great Frederick was easily found at Potzdam, with the scarf which he wore during the seven years war, and the insignia of the black eagle. Bonaparte took these trophies with transport, saying "I would rather have these than twenty millions." A great part of the effects, sent away from Berlin to Magdeburgh, was intercepted by the light cavalry. Upwards of 60 Schuyts have been brought back loaded with cloathing, meal, and artillery.

The *Twentieth*, also dated Charlottenburgh, Oct. 27, states, that the Duke of Berg, arrived at Zendenick on the 26th, and that the whole of the Prussian cavalry, under the Prince of Hohenlohe, amounted only to 6000 men. They were attacked by the French generals Lasalle and Grouchy, and defeated with the loss of 1300 killed and 700 prisoners. Marshal Lasnes, however, *was proceeding to support* the troops that were engaged. Bonaparte, on his entrance into Berlin, is said by the bulletin, to have been received with the most general acclamations.

The *Twenty-first* is dated Berlin, Oct. 28, and contains an account of the entrance of Bonaparte into Berlin, and his reception of the Constituted Authorities, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. In speaking to Count Von Neale, Bonaparte made use of these words, "I shall reduce those noble courtiers to such extremities, that they shall be compelled to beg their bread." The bulletin then mentions the relative positions of the French and Prussian troops; and concludes with an account of a victory obtained over the Russians, in Albania. It also mentions Count Zastrow being presented to Bonaparte, and delivering a letter to him from the King of Prussia.

The *Twenty-second* is dated Berlin, Oc. 29, and gives an account of the battle of Prentzlow, fought between the Prince of Hohenlohe and Murat, the issue of which was the surrender of the Prussian army, consisting of 16,000 infantry, six regiments of cavalry, forty-five stand of colours, and sixty-four pieces of harnessed artillery. The bulletin goes on at great length to relate the details of this disastrous affair; but our room does not permit us to give more than the substance. The Prince of Hohenlohe, the Prince of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, Prince Augustus Ferdinand, and several generals, are among the prisoners made by the French.

The *Twenty-third* is dated Berlin, Nov. 2, repeats the leading features of the preceding, and relates new successes over the remnant of the Prussian army. It speaks of taking possession of the duchy of Brunswick, and disarming all the duke's troops. In this bulletin Bonaparte abuses that gallant and veteran general the Duke of Brunswick, in the most gross manner.

The *Twenty-fourth* bears the same date, and informs us that the French had taken Stettin, one of the first commercial towns in Prussia. They found in it 160 pieces of cannon, considerable magazines, 6000 troops, and several generals. Of the whole of the Prussian army, which was 180,000 strong, not one man has crossed the river Oder. The bulletin then abuses the Russian soldiers, and says, that the French *long to see* 100,000 *of them*,

but they dare not meet Bonaparte. England is afterwards threatened with being compelled to make peace, while France will extend her federative system, by including more states and more coasts.

The Articles of Capitulation of Stettin follow, which are in the usual manner.

The *Twenty-fifth* is dated Berlin, Nov. 2, and announces the surrender of Custrin to Davoust. It is one of the most important conquests of the French army. Ney is about to besiege Magdeburg. The French troops have advanced into Poland, and Prince Jerome, with the Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, is proceeding to Silesia. General Clarke has been appointed governor of Berlin and all Prussia. The King of Holland is advancing into Hanover, and Mortier into Cassel.

The *Twenty-sixth* is dated Berlin, Oct. 31, and gives an account of 7000 Prussian infantry and five regiments of cavalry laying down their arms at Passewalk, which was mentioned before in the 23d bulletin, and the surrender of Stettin is again repeated from the 25th. This bulletin is signed by Berthier.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

A MAN, of the name of Madden, was tried on a capital indictment, at the Assizes for Berkshire, held at Reading, for shooting at another man, with intent to kill. The circumstances attending the case were singular. The prisoner had sold the produce of a cherry-orchard, at Cockham, but he afterwards repented of the contract, and wished to cancel the bargain. The purchaser repaired to the orchard, when the fruit was fit to gather; and when in the act of plucking from the tree, the prisoner appeared with a gun, and flashed the pan at him. The man remained on the tree, and the prisoner put in fresh priming, discharged the piece, and lodged the contents in the body of the purchaser, who, after a long illness, from the effects of the rash act of the prisoner, recovered. The prisoner was found guilty, and ordered for execution.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Representatives for the University propose to give two prizes of Fifteen Guineas each, to two senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two middle Bachelors, who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin prose, and the Vice-Chancellor has appointed the following subjects for this year: For the senior Bachelors, *Utrum mores civium emendet an corrumpat commercium?* and for the middle Bachelors, *Utrum Literis prosit Librorum, quanta nunc est, editorium copia?*

The late Dr. Smith's two prizes of 25l. each, for two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, are adjudged to Mr. Henry Gipps of St. John's, and Mr. John Carr, of Trinity.

CUMBERLAND.

Died.] At Cockermouth, in the 86th year of his age, William Giffard, Esq. who was, as he himself believed, since the death of Macklin, Father of the English Stage. He was the son of Mr. Giffard, proprietor of the theatre at Goodman's Fields, who first introduced Garrick to a London public: and had himself the honour, previously, of exhibiting that phenomenon at Ipswich, in a summer's excursion to that place with a company of his father's comedians. Mr Giffard performed on the different London theatres for a period of twenty years, or upwards, and, it is understood, with considerable applause.—He used to relate an anecdote, and he did it but a very few days before his death, to the writer of this article, which exhibited, in a strong point of view, one of those failings by which, it is well known, the lustre of Garrick's transcendant merits was somewhat obscured. He and that great hero were performing together in *Hamlet*, and Giffard had the part of the *Player King* assigned him, which he acted to admiration, and with unceasing and rapturous applause from all parts of the house. On his retiring behind the scenes, he was greeted with the cordial congratulation of his fellow-performers; but one, more sage than the rest, observed, that though he could not but witness his success with pleasure, yet he feared that that

might prove one of the most unfortunate days of his life, and that Garrick and he would never be seen on the same boards together again; and," said Mr. Giffard, " his fears were too well founded: we never were." Mr. Giffard abounded in the theatrical anecdotes of his day, and liked much to be questioned about them. He had quitted the stage upwards of forty years. Previous to his retiring to Cockermouth, which he did about fourteen years ago, he resided at Southampton, and, for some time, it is believed, in the island of Guernsey. It is somewhat singular to relate, at his time of life, that, since he came into Cumberland, his almost only occupation and amusement was the reading of Latin; and he used to speak with a sort of fastidious contempt of what he called " mere English readers." His knowledge of Latin was but slender; but he could enjoy the beauties of the principal Roman authors, and used to dwell with great triumph on their superiority to the moderns, in the arts of composition; and on the unspeakable obligations which the latter owed them. His subsistence, of late, was a small annuity; his good fortunes having, from unknown causes, in the latter period of his life, declined.— At Hawksdale, near Carlisle, John Pearson, esq. aged 42. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 52d regiment of foot, and distinguished himself in several actions with that corps in the East Indies. His social disposition endeared him to a numerous circle of acquaintance.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Dorchester, T. Beach, esq. many years an eminent portrait-painter of Bath, aged 68. He was a native of Milton Abbey, a village since converted into the noble mansion of the Earl of Dorchester. From his earliest years, Mr. Beach evinced a strong desire to be an artist; and under the patronage of the Dorchester family, he became a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the year 1760. How well he succeeded under that great master, his works, which in the neighbourhood of Bath are very numerous, will fully testify. The pictures which he painted about twenty years ago, were certainly executed in the happiest period of his pencil; though a late performance, a portrait of Dr. Harrington (from which an excellent mezzotinto has been engraved), must be equally admired. His most celebrated work is a large picture of the domestics in the service of the late H. H. Coxe, esq. of Penmore. This picture is now in the possession of Sir J. Coxe Hippisley, of Stoneaston. No one can contemplate this performance without hesitating which to prefer, the hand of the master or the pupil. To Mr. Beach's professional excellence we must add, that no man ever possessed a more friendly and benevolent disposition: he was a good scholar, and exemplary in the exercise of religion and charity; yet no man more enjoyed the social circle, or more contributed to its mirth.

HAMPSHIRE.

The trial of Sir Home Popham commenced on board the Gladiator, in Portsmouth harbour, on Friday the 6th of March, and concluded on the following Tuesday. After four or five hours deliberation, the Court pronounced sentence, that the charges had been proved against him; but *in consideration of circumstances*, only adjudged him to be severely reprimanded. [*A report of the trial will be given in our next Number.*]

KENT.

A bill has recently been brought into Parliament, for enabling his Majesty to grant the palace situate in Greenwich Park to the Commissioners for the Government of the Royal Naval Asylum, and for enabling them to appoint a Chaplain to that establishment.

There appeared at Sheerness lately a vessel of a peculiar construction; she was intended for a bomb-vessel, and had a rudder and bowsprit at each end, which were to have precluded the necessity of her putting about— she had three masts, the two outermost of which were alternately the foremast; the bombs were fixed in beds, which certainly had the effect of keeping the shock from the vessel, but they received so much of it themselves, that a few minutes firing split them. After repeated trials, this new-invented ship of war has been

found by several officers of distinction to be entirely inefficient to the purposes intended.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died] At Wooler, aged 87, Sir Patrick Claud Ewins, Bart. He married Signora Centucci, a Neapolitan lady, by whom he had issue an only son, born at Eagle-hall, in Somerset. This son married without his father's consent, and the latter disposed of all his estates, invested the produce in the public funds, and withdrew into retirement, about forty years since, leaving his son, since deceased, the scanty pittance of 40l. a year only, and whom he never afterwards would be reconciled to. The deceased made many wills, and by the last, after giving in legacies about 40,000l., bequeathed the residue of his immense property (exceeding, it is said, 50,000l. sterling) to a distant relation at Newry, in Ireland, who dying but a very short time before the testator, the title, and whole residue of this splendid fortune devolve, by lapse, to Mr. James Ewins, (now Sir James Ewins, Bart.) the testator's grandson, of Newport, Monmouthshire, perfumer—a man of unblemished character, probity, and integrity, with a large family of children. This title is not to be found in the modern Baronetages.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Bill has been brought into Parliament for enabling the Bristol Dock Company to complete the works for improving and rendering more commodious the port of Bristol.

Died] At his house in Gay-street, Bath, aged 95, Walter Long, Esq. of a very ancient and respectable Wiltshire family. The wealth of this gentleman, landed, funded, and otherwise, may be justly termed immense. Notwithstanding his habits were generally supposed to be parsimonious, yet on numerous occasions he was generous and extremely liberal. To many public and loyal subscriptions, he contributed with exemplary readiness and spirit; and towards the rebuilding of St. James's Church in that city, he gave the sum of 500l. About 85 years ago, on account of his prudentially relinquishing an inconsiderate promise of marriage that he had made to the accomplished Miss Linley (the late Mrs. Sheridan) he was brought on the stage, by that unsparing satyrist Mr. Foote, who characterized him by the name of Mr. Flint, in his facetious comedy of the Maid of Bath. In the year 1765, he served the office of high sheriff for the county of Wilts. He was the following year a candidate to represent the city of Bath in parliament, in opposition to the late John Smith, Esq. of Combhay; he lost his election by one vote only; which vote was afterwards the subject of contention in the House of Commons, where its validity was ultimately established. He possessed a comprehensive mind, and sound judgment, which continued to the last perfect and unimpaired. To the verge of life he felt anxiously warm to the situation of Europe, its politics, interests, and embarrassments; and possessed a perfect knowledge of every prominent character now acting on that great and gloomy theatre; but he never once despaired of the continent surmounting its difficulties; of the safety of England, he did not entertain a fear. As a scholar, Mr. Long might be placed in a superior class; he was generally well read, and was allowed by persons of acknowledged taste and learning, to repeat the Odes of his favourite Horace, in the true spirit of that inspired poet; and that with the clearest recollection, to the last month of his very long life. His private charities were extensive and unostentatious, so that his death will be proportionably regretted. Not many years since he renewed the leases of most of his tenants, at their old rents, though the estates had, by a fair estimation, risen in value upwards of one hundred thousand pounds! In early life, Mr. Long entered largely into the fashionable world, and partook of its various pleasures, but never so far as to injure his own constitution; and, though possessing a large fund of wit, it was so tempered with good humour, that it never was known to hurt the feelings of a friend, or wound the reputation of an individual. Such a character, though it may have possessed some errors that imperfect human nature is ever subject to, yet before so many acknowledged excellencies they will fade away and be forgotten; but his steady patriotism, his private charities, and public munificence, will be long held in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A Bill has been brought into Par-

liament for separating the chapelries and chapels of Newcastle under Lyme, Whitmore, Bucknall, Bagnall, and Norton in the Moors, from the rectory and parish church of Stoke-upon-Trent, and for making them five distinct rectories and parish churches.

SURREY.

At the assizes for this county, William Duncan was convicted of the murder of his master Mr. Chivers, of Clapham Common, and sentenced to be executed, but has since been reprieved. *See Unic. Mag. for Feb. p.* 179.

It is intended to make a collateral branch from the Grand Surrey Canal, on the northern side of the road leading from London to Greenwich to the Bricklayers' arms, and to supply with water the adjacent towns and places.

SUSSEX.

It is intended to establish a constant and effective police in Brighton and the adjacent parishes, and also a court for the recovery of small debts.

The long-meditated plan for the enlargement of the harbour of Newhaven, is about to be carried into effect. Of all the public measures that have lately been adopted for the convenience and protection of our numerous coasters, none perhaps is more important, either in policy or national utility, than the making a safe and commodious harbour between the Downs and Spithead. The want of such a haven has been severely felt, not only by the royal navy, but by the commercial part of the community in particular. That it has become infinitely more necessary than heretofore, in consequence of the determination of a bitter and formidable enemy to attack the country whenever he shall have an opportunity, must be admitted. Newhaven is confessedly an excellent place for such a harbour. In respect to its practicability, able naval engineers, and others have made the most satisfactory reports on the subject. A bold shore renders our coast much more favourable for ships of burden, than the foul and flat shores of the opposite coast, where, however, under great difficulties, by means of an expenditure vastly beyond what would be required in the present instance, such harbours have been formed; as at Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend. The local advantages, at the same time, to be derived from such a work, would far exceed our most sanguine expectations. A navigable canal, likewise, with facility, might be made to communicate with the counties of Surrey and Kent; and the greatest possible benefits, embracing even the future security of the empire, would be the result. Newhaven is situated nearly midway between Deal and Portsmouth, and is admirably calculated to afford protection to our marine, as well from the enemy as from the weather. In Dungeness Roads, our small craft is not only exposed to the predatory excursions of the horde of privateers that infest this part of the channel, but vessels which come to an anchorage there for safety, are sometimes detained for several days together, at great expence and imminent hazard, by being unable to double Beachy-head Point. These considerations are sufficiently material to insure to such a project every success and every encouragement.

Died] At Uckfield, the Hon. and Rev. William Augustus Irby, third son of Lord Boston, and rector of Whiston, Northamptonshire.——At Findon, aged 62, the Rev. Dr. Metcalf, vicar of that place.

YORKSHIRE.

Died] At Ripon, Mr. Jefferson, in a very advanced age, late of the London stage. He was coutemporary with Garrick, and studiously copied the manner of that great actor. Mr. J. possessed respectable talents with an agreeable and manly person; but, though he always supported the character that he assumed with judgment, he was by no means qualified to undertake those of a higher order, however he acquitted himself very creditably, even when engaged in the scene with the great actor above-mentioned. He had good sense enough never to attempt any character on the London stage beyond the reach of his abilities; and he was, perhaps, the oldest member of the theatrical community, except the venerable Hull, who has long been considered as the father of the stage. Mr. Jefferson maintained a respectable character in private life, was esteemed for his companionable qualities, and abounded in theatrical anecdote, which rendered his conversation very

entertaining. He had been, for many years, a martyr to the gout.

WALES.

The annual ploughing-match of the Narbeth Farmers' Club took place this year in a large field near the town of Swansea, when twelve ploughs started for the Welsh prizes, which were adjudged as follows (each man with a pair of horses without a driver):—

	£.	s	d
To J. Owen, serv. to W. Evans, esq.	2	0	
W. David, serv. J. H. Foley, esq.	1	11	6
E. Thomas, serv. W. Francis, esq.	1	1	0
D. Lewis, serv. J. H. Foley, esq.	0	15	0
T. Harry, serv. J. Harding, esq.	0	10	6
E. Philip, serv. W. Scourfield, esq.	0	6	0

—Five ploughs then started for the free prize of two guineas, which was adjudged to Joseph Tracey, servant to William Henry Scourfield, esq. To all the unsuccessful candidates was given a shilling each. The ploughing was in general so good, that the judges found it exceedingly difficult to determine the prizes. The progress made in the improvement of this branch of farming proved highly gratifying to every spectator; and the generality of farmers, who, through prejudice of education, were averse to this mode of ploughing, are now fully sensible of its incomparable superiority.

Lord Bulkeley has liberally caused a fine coach-road to be made on the edge of the sea, from the Anglesea side of Bangor Ferry to Beaumaris, an extent of four miles and upwards, at his own expence.

A handsome and capacious gaol for the county of Pembroke is about to be erected at Haverfordwest.

The magnificent seat of Thomas Johnes, esq. at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, was destroyed by fire on the 13th of March. It was at this house that Mr. Johnes established a printing-office, in which was printed his excellent edition of Froissart's Chronicle.

Two extraordinary discoveries have recently been made on the coast near Roscilly, about 12 miles from Swansea:—The tides of late having receded much farther than usual, the wreck of a vessel has appeared, which was lost there about 50 years ago, and a cask of iron wire was last week recovered. A short distance from the same spot, about 12lbs. of Spanish dollars and half-dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongst the sand, which are conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spanish vessel from South America, called the Scanderoon galley, which was wrecked on that part of the coast upwards of a century since. Several persons now living, recollect their relatives mentioning the circumstance of the latter ship being lost, and some families residing in the neighbourhood at the time, who suddenly became rich, were supposed to have derived their opulence from the wreck, notwithstanding every possible exertion was made by the then magistrates of Swansea to secure such part of the property as could be saved, for the benefit of its owners.

A splendid monument has been erected in the church of Hanmer, Flintshire, to the memory of the late Lord Kenyon.

Amongst the many improvements adopting at Carmarthen, it is in contemplation to establish a Medical Dispensary, for the charitable purpose of attending the sick poor at their own houses. At a meeting of the corporation and inhabitants, lately held at the Town Hall, the measure was proposed by John Lloyd, esq. of Kilgadan, and seconded by Chas. Morgan, esq. the Clerk of the Peace for the county. It was warmly supported by Lord Cawdor, Mr. Phillipps, of Cwmgwilly, Mr. Hughes, of Tregib, and Dr. Davies; and a committee was appointed to consider of the most eligible means to carry the plan into execution.—The Corporation of Carmarthen intend to contribute an annual sum; and the medical gentlemen of the town have offered their attendance and assistance gratis

The Corporationof Carmarthen has also resolved to enlarge the present quay, by extending it to the bridge, which will be an incalculable advantage to the trade and shipping of the town; likewise to erect a new gaol and house of correction; and that a certain portion of the corporation-land shall be sold, and others let by auction, to meet the expences attendant on these measures.

Died.] The Rev. J. Edwards, aged 82, and 54 years vicar of Llandevilog and Llangendeirn, county of Carmarthen.—At Monmouth, Lieutenant-colonel Lemoine, of the royal artillery.—At Pembroke, on the 11th of Feb. Mr. John Clark, land and tithe-agent,

and F.S.A. Edinburgh. In early life, he indulged a taste for composition, and, about 25 years ago, published a small volume, entitled "The Works of the Caledonian Bards, being a Translation from the Gaelic, in Prose and Verse." This effusion possessed all the energy and dignity of the admired originals, and exalted in no small degree the credit of the author. Mr. Clark was appointed by the Board of Agriculture, on its first institution, to survey the district comprehending Herefordshire, Radnorshire, and Breconshire; and, under its auspices, he published the Reports of those counties, a labour in which he displayed both zeal and ingenuity, by collecting together a body of useful information. He afterwards published an Inquiry into the Nature and Value of Leasehold Property, containing a variety of calculations eminently useful both to land-holders and agents, and rendered familiar to every capacity. That part of Wales in which he had been employed for upwards of 20 years, is much indebted to him for many steps in the progress to its present state of improvement. He planned and superintended the formation of some excellent roads, through parts which were before almost inaccessible to travellers; and, by his exertions, the value of church as well as private property, has there been increased in a high degree. The goodness of his heart, the benevolence of his character, and the sincerity of his friendship, rivetted the attachment of all his acquaintance, and will secure to his memory their respect and veneration.

SCOTLAND.

The new plan of Judicature for Scotland, which Lord Grenville has introduced into the House of Peers, has received the approbation of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh on the principal points, after a long and animated discussion.

The first question was, in substance, Whether an alteration was necessary in the Court of Session?—which was carried without a division.

The second question, Whether there should be Trials by Juries in certain Civil Cases?—was carried in the affirmative, by 100 against 26.

The third question, Whether the Court of Session should be divided into Chambers?—was carried in the affirmative, by 78 against 41.

The last vote was relative to the Chamber of Review, against the establishment of which the votes were 61, and for its establishment 64.

A Committee was afterwards appointed, with instructions to report to the Faculty upon various points connected with the above questions, and other parts of the Bill.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thomas Williams, of Horsham, Sussex, to Miss Graham Playfair, daughter of the late James Playfair, architect, of Russell-place, London.—Alex. Wood, esq. of the civil establishment in Ceylon, to Miss Forbes, daughter of the late Sir Wm. Forbes, bart. of Pitsligo.—Mr. John Murray, of London, bookseller, to Miss Elliott, daughter of the late C. Elliott, esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Robt. Thomas, esq. of the royal marines.—The Hon. Mrs. Hunter, of Barjarg, daughter of the late William Lord Napier, and wife of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, D.D. of Barjarg.—At Ninewells, Merse, John Hume, esq. writer, a near relation of the late David Hume, the historian.—At Edinburgh, Andrew Dalzell, A.M. F.R.S. professor of the Greek language in that university. [*A further account of this learned man in our next.*]—At Linthaughlee, near Jedburgh, Lieutenant-colonel Thos. Currie, of the royal marines, aged 74. He entered his Majesty's service in the year 1744, and was employed in almost every quarter of the world, and was in a number of engagements.

IRELAND.

An Institution, on the plan of the Royal and London Institutions, for the application of science to the common purposes of life, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to be established at Cork. Upon application to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, Government has expressed their intention, that, when the old custom-house, part of which is still occupied by the excise department and by the collector of the customs, shall be no longer wanted for those purposes, in consequence of the erection of a new custom-house, it shall be given to the Institution, and rooms shall be allotted for the following purposes, viz.

1. A lecture room, with one or two rooms near it for the different apparatus.

2. A laboratory for chemical experiments and operations.

3. A room for a collection of minerals.

4. An apartment for the most approved implements of husbandry.

5. A small observatory.

6. A library for scientific works, for the use of the members.

7. Two rooms for the use of the Cork library.

8. A room for the use of the farming society, or committee of agriculture, in which specimens of grain, timber, &c. and useful notices of various kinds, may be kept.

9. A board room, in which the members of the society shall hold their various meetings, and which may be occasionally used for the meetings of committees on business of public nature.

It is further intended that lectures shall be given on natural philosophy, chemistry, including mineralogy, botany, and agriculture. A botanical garden will also be established at a short distance from the city, the objects of which will be chiefly agricultural, and in which all unnecessary expence will be avoided. Though it will be impossible to accomplish every part of this plan until the custom-house is given to the Institution, yet the lectures and some other parts of it on a smaller scale will be immediately carried into effect, at the house of the Institution, on St. Patrick's Hill.

The following proposals respecting Sir Patrick Dunn's hospital, in Dublin, have been laid before Parliament by Sir John Newport:—It is intended to augment this hospital, which is at present the best regulated and most extensive medical establishment in Ireland, and is furnished with an extensive library, and to admit not only all denominations of patients, but also to add a competent number of able lecturers in the various branches of physic, and to erect a commodious edifice for the delivery of lectures, and the accommodation of students. The principal object of this application is to improve and enlarge the present establishment into a complete medical college; which, by totally obviating the necessity of sending Irish students to study physic in Scotland, as is the present practice, will facilitate the attainment of that valuable science; which, above all others, ought to be freed from all obstructions, and rendered accessible to men of genius in every rank of society.

Died.] Jan. 10, at Dublin, suddenly, aged 71, the Right Hon. Brice Leeson, earl of Milltown, 1763; viscount, 1760; and baron Rusborough, 1756. He was born Dec. 20, 1735, and succeeded his brother Joseph, the late earl, Nov. 27, 1801. He married Oct. 25, 1765, Maria, daughter of John Graydon, esq. who died July 25, 1772.—Jan. 22, at Belfast, Mrs. White, of the theatre at that town. She was one of the infant pupils of the celebrated Garrick, and the daughter of Mr. Simpson of Aberdeen, who was Mr. Garrick's assistant and particular friend. Mr. Garrick brought her out in the character of *Violante*, in *The Wonder, a Woman keeps a Secret*, at the age of 14, with his *Don Felix*, in which she proved very successful; having, in her infant years, performed all the principal children's characters with that great man. She continued but a short time in the profession, when she was married to Chas. Fleetwood, esq. son of the old patentee of that name of Drury-lane theatre, who shortly after died at Bengal. Mrs. W. being defrauded of all the property left her, both by her brother and husband, was necessitated to return again to the stage, having about 16 years ago married Mr. White, with whom she experienced many vicissitudes.—In Rutland-square, Dublin, on the 7th of March, aged 70, the Right Hon. Alice Howard, Countess of Wicklow, to which title she was created Dec. 20, 1793. She was the daughter and heiress of William Forward, esq. of Castle Forward, in Donegal, and married Ralph Lord Viscount Wicklow, Aug. 11, 1755, who died in June, 1786. She is succeeded in her title by her eldest son, Robert Ld. Viscount Wicklow, now Earl of Wicklow; but her extensive property devolves on her second son, the Right Hon. William Forward Stewart Forward, who assumed the name and arms of his maternal grandfather in 1787. The mild and amiable disposition of this lady, and her active benevolence will long be remembered by those who knew her best.

[*We are under the necessity of postponing many notices of "Deaths Abroad" till our next.*]

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, AND PROMOTIONS.

Worcester—William Gordon, Esq. *vice* Henry Bromley, Esq.

Derby—Thomas William Coke, Esq. *vice* Edward Coke, Esq.

Norfolk—Sir Jacob Henry Astley, Bart. and Edward Coke, Esq. *vice* T. W. Coke, Esq and the Right Hon W. Windham.

Harwich—James Adams, Esq. *vice* W. H. Freemantle.

Inniskillen—R. H. A. Bannet, Esq. captain R. N. *vice* N. Sneyd, Esq.

Belston—Hon. Thomas Brand, *vice* N. Vansittart, Esq.

Bletchingly—J. A. Bannerman, Esq. *vice* J. Dupre Porcher, Esq.

St. Maves—Lieutenant-colonel Shipley, *vice* Sir John Newport.

Lostwithiel—Charles Cockerell, Esq *vice* William Dickenson, Esq.

Cockermouth—Lord Binning, *vice* John Lowther, Esq.

Midhurst—W. C. Plunkett, Esq. and H. Watkins Williams Wynne, Esq. *vice* Right Hon. W. Wickham and John Smith, Esq.

PROMOTIONS.

Isaac Hudson, of Carlisle, Gent. and Thomas Rushton, of Bolton le Moors, Gent. to be masters extraordinary in chancery.

Lieutenant-general Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. to be colonel of the 11th foot, *vice* Fitzpatrick.

General the Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick to be colonel of the 47th foot, *vice* Dalrymple, *dec.*

Lieutenant-general Stanwix, to be colonel of the 85th foot, *vice* Sir Charles Asgill.

Major-general Grosvenor, to be colonel of the 97th foot, *vice* Stanwix.

General Samuel Hulse, to be lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital, *vice* Dalrymple, *dec.*

Edward Earl, Esq. to be a commissioner of the Customs in Scotland.

Sir Edmond Stanley, to be recorder of the Court of Judicature in Prince of Wales's Island in the East Indies.

Sir Richard Strachan, and Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida, invested Knights of the Bath.

Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot and Harford Jones, Esq. permitted to receive and wear the insignia of the Roman Imperial Order of the Crescent, conferred on them by the Grand Signior.

Sir William Young, to be governor of the Island of Tortola.

Major-general the Hon. John Abercrombie, to be colonel of the 55d regiment, *vice* General Crosbie, *dec.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

FEBRUARY 18, 1807, to MARCH 21, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]----*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

AARON L. Gosport, slopseller, (Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate). Ayres J. Amersham, Bucks, butterman, (Taylor, Featherstone-buildings). Atkinson J. Birmingham, iron-founder, (Chilton, Lincoln's-Inn).

Burgess G. Whitecross-street, brewer, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Binden, H. Thornbury, Gloucestershire, bacon-factor, (James, Gray's-Inn). Bogg J. Hemmingby, Lincolnshire, (Alexander, Bedford-row). Bingley J. Upper John-street, St Pancrass, statuary, (Good, Howland street). Biddle J. Chichester, ironmonger, (Kinderley and Co. Symond's-Inn). Bromley G. Chandler-street, Hanover-square, grocer. Brayshaw T. York, grocer, (Bell and Co. Bow-lane). Beak J. Rye, Sussex, inn-keeper, (Follett, Temple). Blower, S. Ellingham, Norfolk, miller, (Cufaude, Halesworth).

Coles, J. Banbury, Oxfordshire, mealman, (Bignell, Banbury). Claughton J. Love-lane, ship-rigger, (Jones, Temple). Culshaw R. Wrightington, Lancashire, coal-merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Cause J. Great Wakering, Essex, shop-keeper, (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street). Cox W. Leicester, cotton-spinner, (Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery lane).

Dally T. Chichester, linen-draper, (Few, New North-street). Devenish A. and Newport H. Villiers-street, Strand, upholsterers, (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Dennett J. Northumberland-street, Strand, wine-merchant, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court). Daniels J. Liverpool, slop-seller, (Meadowcroft and Co Gray's Inn).

Edge W. Salford, Lancashire, brewer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Eschke, C. A. Sherborn-lane, merchant, (Robinson, Charter-house-square). Emmett T. Bell's Gardens, Peckham, cow-keeper, (Cross, King street, Southwark). Easterbrooke J. Exeter, hatter, (Drewe and Co New Inn). Eyles T. Eltow, Bedfordshire, butcher, (Giles, Great Shire-lane, Carey-street). Evans G. West Houghton, Lancashire, coal-merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row)

Field J. Old-street-road, carpenter, (Bal-

lachey, Capel-court, Stock Exchange). Freeman J. Bermondsey, victualler.

Garner W. Thetford, Norfolk, merchant, (Baxters and Co. Furnival's Inn). Gregory G. Compton-street, Soho, cheesemonger, (Steventon, Chequer-court, Charing-cross). Gilham T. and Weaver W. Worcester, drapers, (Cardale and Co. Gray's Inn).

Heath W. Rugeley, Staffordshire, shopkeeper, (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn). Hepworth W. Manchester, cotton-merchant, (Ellis, Cursitor street). Hancock J. Sheffield, merchant, (Chambre, Temple-lane). Harkness J. Addle-street, Wood-street, merchant, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Hill J. Rotherhithe, merchant, (Rivington, Fenchurch-street). Hollowell S. & C. Cheadle Bulkley, Cheshire, builders, (Lingard and Dale, Stockport). Horner L. Lancaster, brewer, (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Horrocks W. and J. Stockport, muslin-manufacturers, (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn). Heslam H. Bolton, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn). Hancock W. Sheffield, tallow-chandler, (Chambre, Temple lane). Hyde J. and Chadwick J. Manchester, dyers, (Willis, Warnford-court). Hartney J. Ironmonger-lane, merchant, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court).

Jones T. Birmingham, coal-merchant, (Punton, Hind-court, Fleet-street). Johnson W. and Wiltshire J. Huntingdon, drapers, (Evans, Kennington-cross). Ingledew W. Leeds, starch-maker, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Joynour R. E. Bristol, merchant, (Platt, Tanfield-court, Temple).

Kelly J. Manchester, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Kilby C. Watford, Herts, dealer, (Greenwell, Beaumont-street, Cavendish-square).

Lance W. Abingdon, wool-stapler, (Blagrave and Co. Symond's Inn). Leonard S. Gloucester, victualler, (Gabell, Lincoln's Inn). Leonard W. otherwise Randall W. Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, tailor, (Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand). Linley, J. Sheffield, grocer, (Bigg, Hatton-Garden).

Mew H. Newport, Isle of Wight, shopkeeper, (Dodd, Threadneedle-street). Marsden, H. Eccleston, Lancashire, corn-merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Morgan D. otherwise Clifford, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, (James, Gray's-Inn-square). Mortimer W. Wivenhoe, Essex, maltster, (Lowten, Temple).

Newport H. Villiers-street, Strand, cabinet-maker, (Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard).

Pritchard G. St Paul's Church-yard, china-man, (M'Michael, Savage Gardens). Purbrick J. Fairford, Gloucestershire, (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Perring G. Hoxton, upholsterer, (Crawford, Craven-buildings, City-road). Proctor S. Leeds, oilman, (Lodington and Co. Secondaries'-Office, Temple). Pullen P. Hanley, Staffordshire, bookseller, (Barbor and Co. Fetter lane). Pickering J. Frodsham, Cheshire, corn-merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Perry G. Liverpool, marble-merchant, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry). Pritty J. Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer, (Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane).

Riesenbeck J. G. H. Sherborne-lane, merchant, (Robinson, Charterhouse-square). Rotton R. High Wycomb, Bucks, cotton-merchant, (Edge, Manchester). Rawlinson R. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, (Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings). Read B. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, tailor, (Blake, Tooke's-court, Carey street).

Scott H. Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, (Forbes, Ely-place, Holborn). Smith J. H. Water-lane, Tower-street, wine and spirit broker, (Elstob, Catherine-court, Trinity-square). Surman W. and Ford E. Cheltenham, linen-drapers, (Chilton, Lincoln's Inn). Smith R. Ashborne, Derbyshire, stationer, (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Standerwick J. Bourton, Dorsetshire, (Batten, Yeovil). St. John H. Pennycross, Devonshire, dealer, (Bone and Co. Plymouth-dock). Smith W. Wolverhampton, butcher, (Corser, Wolverhampton). Stevnor T. Walsall, Staffordshire, baker, (Turner, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn). Susham T. Creak, Norfolk, hawker, (Falcon, Temple).

Tijou H. M. Mitre-court, Fleet-street, vintner, (Wadeson, Austin-friars). Tite T. Daventry, Northamptonshire, auctioneer, (Egerton, Gray's-Inn-square). Tadman F. Beverley, Yorkshire, scrivener, (Willis, Warnford-court). Troughton R. Z. and Andrews J. Cooper's-row, Crutched friars, wine-merchants, (Hacket, Temple). Thuillier J. Leonard, Devonshire, merchant, (Hine, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn). Traynor W. Jermyn-street, tailor, (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street). Turner J. Tooley-street, warehouseman, (Brooks, Millman-street, Bedford-row). Taylor T. Monkwearmouth-Shore, Durham, baker, (Blackiston, Symond's Inn).

Vose J. Preston, cotton-manufacturer, (Barrett and Co. Gray's Inn). Vaughan G. and Mackilwain R. Snatchwood, Monmouthshire, coal-merchants, (Platt, Tanfield-court, Temple).

Whalley R. Cullum-street, brandy-merchant, (Evans, Kennington-cross). Watkins T. Broad-street, Carnaby-market, auctioneer, (Kemot, Thavies Inn). Wase J. Chipping Ongar, Essex, maltster, (Henley, Ongar). Woods W. Liverpool, stonemason, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry). Watkins I. M'Clure F. and

Hincksman L. New Bond-street, milliners, (Hogarth, Staple Inn). Wilson J. Warwick-court, Holborn, coal-merchant, (Goode, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square). Worrall J. Manchester, silk-dresser, (Johnson and Co. Manchester).

Young W. Manchester, victualler, (Johnson and Co. Manchester).

DIVIDENDS.

Arman J. Darlington, Durham, March 14. Adams J. Stowmarket, Suffolk, Mar. 28. Agate T. East-cheap, March 31.

Bishop J. and Terry J. Maidstone, Kent, March 31. Brewis J. Southwick, Durham, March 23. Beddoes G. Bishop's-Castle, Salop, April 5. Beatson W. and Beatson J. St. Mary-at-Hill, April 6 and 11. Bidwell C. Brick-lane, April 14. Bolingbroke J. and Bolingbroke A. Norwich, April 6. Batie A. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 13. Bawden T. Redruth, Cornwall, April 14. Bowman J. Water-lane, Tower-st. Ap. 18. Bagnet G. Leeds, April 20. Bristow C. Newgate-street, April 25. Baillie G. and Jaffray T. Finsbury-place, May 7. Bridgman G. Dartmouth, Devon, May 19.

Cottingham J. Liverpool, April 1. Chorley J. Liverpool, April 2. Colombine F. Colombine D. Colombine D. the younger, and Peter Colombine the younger, Norwich, April 6. Cave T. Pilton, Devon, April 6. Clark C. Bristol, April 27. Chandler R. Shoreditch, May 12.

Dolling J. A. Stonehouse, Devon, March 24. Downall W. Stockport, March 21. Dexter, S. Belper, Derbyshire, March 31. Day T. Beverly, Yorkshire, April 2. Derbyshire R. Liverpool, April 3. Danson G. and Culveleje A. Z. D. Lancaster, April 3.

Elliott H. Chippenham, Wilts, March 23. Ewer, W. Love-lane, Aldermanbury, April 7.

Fuller R. P. Guildford, March 28. Fearon J. P. Upper Grafton-street, Fitzroy-sq. March 28. Fawcett T. Old 'Change, March 31. Farrar E. and T. Pudsey, Yorkshire, April 4. Favell M. High-st. Borough, April 11. Fisher H. Grace-church-street, April 28. Foreman A. Chatham, May 19.

Gonard W. North Walsham, Norfolk, April 7. Gimber G. Sandwich, Kent, April 9. Gwillim R. Worship-st. April 11. Gilding F. Aldersgate-street, April 25.

Harding T. Bolton, Lancaster, April 14. Hayden L. Cheltenham, March 7 and 28. Hamer R. Saville-row, Burlington-gardens, March 17 and 24. Hird T. South-street, Berkeley-sq. March 21. Hunt G. Stalbridge, Dorset, March 26. Hawkins J. Ash, Suffolk, March 28. Hudson T. New Bond-street, March 31. Hawthorne J. Wirksworth, Derbyshire, March 31. Hunton T. and W. Thornton-le-Moor, Yorkshire, March 31. Hawkins J. Cavern-house, near Blackheath, April 11. Hill J. Deptford, April 14.

Johnson T. Leicester, March 19. Irwing W. Liverpool, April 3. Ibbetson H. Pocklington, Yorkshire, April 3. Jenkins J. Great Warner-street, April 4. Johnston T. Kidderminster, April 10. Isaacs G. and M. Bevis Marks, April 14.

Kirkman R. Liverpool, March 23. King T. P. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Mar. 31. Kenney A. Bristol, April 7. Keene W. Painswick, Gloucestershire, April 17.

Lewis A. Banbury, Oxfordshire, March 16. Lloyd W. Brighthelmstone, Mar. 17. Levy M. Minories, April 14. Lench B. J. Curtain-road, April 14. Lloyd B. Liverpool, April 30. Levington T. St. Catherine, near the Tower, May 1.

Moorhouse J. John-street, Adelphi, March 17 & 24. Mallard J. Bristol, Ap. 4.

Nicholls, J. Moulsey, Surrey, Mar. 31.

Obey T. Upper Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, April 14.

Purdie E. St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, March 21 and 28. Payne J. Lynn, Norfolk, March 24. Pyke R. Liverpool, Mar. 26. Pasteur J. Stoney-Stratford, Mar. 28. Packer W. Chamber-street, Goodman's-Fields, March 31. Phillips B. and Bacon W. Southwark, March 31. Paterson J. Great Yarmouth, April 6. Pollard J. and Thompson J. Preston, April 16.

Roberts, W. King-ton-upon-Hull, March 13 Royston B. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, March 26. Richardson T. and Worthington T. Manchester, March 31. Rodd, E. London street, March 31. Roundell J. Skipton, Yorkshire, April 14. Royle J. Manchester, April 18. Robinson M. and Ibbetson J. Drury-lane, May 5.

Sawyer T. Woolwich, Kent, March 24. Smedley, I. Maiden-lane, Wood-street, March 31 Sherratt T. Birmingham, April 11. Simmons J. M and W. Liverpool, April 13. Schmoll C. F. Jewin-street, Cripplegate, April 14. Storey H. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 14. Severn L. Coleman-street, May 2.

Trewhitt N. Appleton-upon-Wick, Yorkshire, March 31. Thomas J. St. James's-place, April 14. Thompson J. Preston, April 16.

Vaughan W. Pall-Mall, April 4.

Webb, J. Moulton, Northamptonshire, March 17. Winn J. Sherburn, Yorkshire, March 23. Wild J. Royton, Lancashire, March 30. Wilkinson S. and Burrough J. High Wycomb, Bucks, March 31 and April 14. Williamson R. Roskhill, Yorkshire, April 2. Witton S. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, April 3. Waightman T. Newgate-street, April 7. Walford J. Pall-Mall, April 14. Williams D. Shoreditch, April 14. Wyat J. Cheadle, Chester, April 23.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended March 14, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Middsx.	83	11	48	6	38	0	31	10
Surrey	87	0	42	0	39	10	33	4
Hertford	76	4	43	0	41	0	27	0
Bedford	76	3	49	6	37	11	26	2
Huntin.	77	2			36	4	23	8
Northa.	73	8	50	6	35	2	23	2
Rutland	75	9			37	0	23	3
Leicest	73	7	45	2	37	10	25	3
Notting.	76	5	46	0	41	6	28	10
Derby	77	8			43	6	27	5
Stafford	77	1			41	11	28	0
Salop	71	2	54	6	40	6	27	0
Herefor	74	0	46	4	36	8	27	4
Wor'st	76	4			41	10	33	11
Warwic	78	11			41	3	29	5
Wilts	76	6			38	10	32	10
Berks	85	9			38	8	31	3
Oxford	81	1			34	7	29	7
Bucks	82	4			35	6	27	11
Brecon	73	7	51	2	38	4	21	4
Montgo.	70	0			36	7	26	2
Radnor.	69	8			36	10	23	9

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Essex	80	0	41	6	36	6	29	9
Kent	85	6	48	0	39	3	35	0
Sussex	81	4			39	9	33	0
Suffolk	77	1	45	0	35	9	36	3
Cambridge	74	2	46	0	33	9	21	6
Norfolk	73	10	48	0	34	10	25	4
Lincoln	68	10	42	8	37	0	23	3
York	70	11	44	11	35	10	26	0
Durham	79	9					26	10
Northumberland	71	4	48	0	36	8	27	7
Cumberland	68	8	51	6	38	4	27	6
Westmorland	77	7	57	8	39	8	29	8
Lancaster	76	0			35	11	28	0
Chester	72	1			42	0	32	2
Flint	73	8			44	2	25	4
Denbigh	81	2			44	7	24	6
Anglesea					36	0	22	0
Carnarvon	74	8			39	0	20	4
Merioneth	78	11			43	0	22	4
Cardigan	77	4			27	5	16	1
Pembroke	66	9			34	6	17	0
Carmarthen	86	6			32	4	19	2
Glamorgan	73	8			37	4	20	0
Gloucester	76	10			37	4	28	1
Somerset	78	5			35	8	26	2
Monmouth	79	2			38	4	27	2
Devon	86	6			34	3	26	8
Cornwall	82	6			36	9	22	0
Dorset	78	11			34	11	34	7
Hants	81	11			38	4	33	11

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 77s. 0d.; Rye 47s. 5d.; Barley 37s. 10d.; Oats 26s. 10d.; Beans 43s. 3d.; Pease 47s. 10d.; Oatmeal 42s. 5d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

EVERY hand in the country busied in getting in the Lent corn, which will be much forwarded by the late dry weather, a continuance of which is much to be desired for the strong and wet lands. Bean-setting is generally finished, and most of the pease got in, but much of the early pea-grounds have been ploughed up, the plants having been destroyed by the badness of the weather. The season will be on the whole a late one, but the seed has been generally well got in. The quantity of spring wheat is said to exceed the sowing of any former year; the same may be averred with certainty of the autumnal sowing; and of wheat in hand there is no want, either in town or country.

All the cattle crops have continued in the finest state of preservation, and the country has been supplied with a vast breadth of them. Among these, the thousand-headed cabbage, from the South of France *(choux à mille tetes)*, was experimented last year on a considerable scale in several counties, and has succeeded beyond expectation, rivalling in goodness, quantity, and hardiness, the best yellow rutabage. Clover seed was an indifferent crop last year, but most other seeds good; and the seedsman's crops, mustard, coriander, rape, &c. it is supposed will be extensive the present season.——Considerable losses of sheep and lambs have been suffered, during the late snows, in the fens, in Romney Marsh, and in the North; but happily the fall of lambs is, this Spring, very considerable and prosperous, especially to the Westward and in Wales, where the breeding system is on the alert, and increasing yearly. Cows are rather a falling article. Lean stock generally dear, and not so easily come at as the articles for the butcher. Good horses worth almost any price which can be demanded.——Smithfield Markets very large, but generally cleared. Beef, 4s. 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d—mutton, 4s. to 5s.—veal, 5s. to 7s.—pork, 4s. 6d. to 7s —house-lamb, 10s. to 15s. per quarter—town bacon, 6s. 4d. —Irish, 5s. 2d.

Middlesex, March 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from FEB. 25, to MARCH 24, 1807.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	697	1363	Males,	882	1666
Females	666		Females,	784	
Whereof have died under two years old					396

Between					
2 and 5	-	134	60 and 70		183
5 and 10	-	43	70 and 80		142
10 and 20	-	65	80 and 90	-	43
20 and 30	-	124	90 and 100	-	4
30 and 40	-	177			
40 and 50	-	180			
50 and 60	-	181			

Peck Loaf, 4s. 3d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 2d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Rain 1.19
1	8	29.70	36.5	45	61	3	N 2	. little snow and rain but chiefly fine
	2	29 86	38	46.5	61	3	N 2	. clear night
2	8	29.82	28	42	59	1	SW 1	hazy : thick upward
	2	29.49	39	44	60	h	S 2	. snow and rain . fair eve : fine
3	8	29.16	33.5	43.5	62	2	WNW 1	foggy
	2	29 27	39 5	44.5	59	2	WNW 2	hazy . clear eve
4	8	29.42	36	44	60	f	W 1	. little snow and rain
	2	29.43	38.5	45	63	4	WSW 1	hazy . little rain . fine night : cloudy, and some
5	8	29.45	39	45	68	5	S 1	hazy . little rain . fine [rain
	2	29.50	41.5	46	59	3	WNW 2	. clear eve
6	8	29.64	37	45.5	62	f	WSW 1	not cloudy . fine
	2	29.68	44.5	46.5	59	3	W 2	hazy . cloudy eve : fine
7	8	29.87	37	46	58	2	WNW 1	hazy
N	2	30 07	43.5	47	58	3	NW 2	. little foggy at eve : cloudy . rain
8	8	29 98	38.5	46.5	32	h	S 1	chiefly gentle rain
	2	29.72	45.5	47	65	5	S 2	hazy . clear night : cloudy . little wet
9	8	29.77	48	49	68	5	SW 2	. wet at times : drizzling
	2	29.67	51	50	61	5	W 3	. fine . cloudy and little rain at night . more wind :
10	8	29.83	42	50.5	57	0	W 3	. hazy [clear . less wind
	2	30.12	48	51	65	2	W 3	hazy . cloudy eve . rain : fine
11	8	29.92	51.5	51.5	65	3	WSW 3	
	2	30.03	55.5	54	68	3	WSW 3	. cloudy eve
12	8	30.26	51.5	53.5	62	4	WSW 2	
	2	30.38	56	55.5	60	4	WSW 1	
13	8	30.31	46.5	54	62	4	S 2	
	2	30.28	52.5	55	62	4	SW 1	. clear eve . cloudy at times
14	8	30.39	48	54.5	68	5	WSW 1	hazy . less cloudy
	2	30.41	52.5	55	62	4	SW 1	hazy . cloudless night
15	8	30.29	43.5	53.5	62	1	S 1	foggy . fine
	2	30 16	53.5	55	60	2	S 1	. hazy . cloudy night
16	8	30.12	50.5	55.5	68	5	SW 1	hazy
	2	30.03	53	55.5	68	5	SW 1	. drizzling at times
17	8	29 98	42	52	60	4	WNW 1	foggy
	2	29.88	45	51	58	4	WSW 1	hazy . drizzling at night : very windy and much
18	8	29.74	28.5	47	58	5	NNW 4	. fine [snow
	2	29.85	31	48	57	3	NNW 3	. little snow at eve . fine
19	8	30.28	27.5	43.5	57	2	NNW 2	
	2	30.36	34.5	43.5	56	3	NNW 2	. calm hazy eve
20	8	30.37	36.5	43	62	f	W 1	. little wet . fine : cloudy
	2	30.23	45	44.5	60	5	WSW 1	. less cloudy at times : fine
21	8	29.96	39	46	61	h	W 1	not cloudy . fine . chiefly cloudy
	2	29.96	46.5	47.5	58	4	W 2	. more or less cloudy : drizzly
22	8	29.93	45	48	63	5	SW 2	drizzly . less cloudy at times
F	2	29.82	49	50	61	5	WSW 3	. rain , fine eve
23	8	29.93	40	48.5	58	f	W 1	. fine
	2	30.03	43.5	49	58	2	WNW 1	hazy
24	8	30.10	33.5	46.5	56	1	W 0	
	2	30.11	43.5	47	53	3	WSW 1	. cloudy eve . much rain and windy
25	8	29.73	50	50	70	5	WSW 3	. little wet at times
	2	29.73	55	52	64	5	W 2	
26	8	29.94	39	49.5	58	h	NNW 1	. fine : cloudy
	2	30.06	41	50	53	4	WNW 2	hazy . fine . clear night
27	8	30.15	30.5	44.5	54	1	WNW 2	hazy . cloudy and snow at times
	2	30.20	37	45.5	54	5	NNW 2	. fine eve : snow . fine
28	8	30.60	33	44	58	1	N 2	
	2	30.69	39	44.5	59	2	N 2	

For an Explanation of this Journal, see February 1804, page 211.

PRICE OF STOCKS, from FEBRUARY 24, to MARCH 25, 1807, both inclusive.

Days 1807	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent. Consols.	3 p Cent. Reduc.	3 p. Cent. Deferred. 1809.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	N. 5 p.Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omnium	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 5p.C	Irish Ann.	India Sto.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills	Lottery Tickets
Feb.																		£. s.
24	holiday																	
25	Do																	
26	227	62¼ ⅛	63	——	81⅜	96	——	17 15-16ths	——	——	——	8⅛	——	——	184¼	4s. pm	Par	19 16
27	227	62⅜ ⅛	63¼	60⅜	81⅜	96⅛	——	18	——	——	62⅜	——	——	——	——	3s. pm.	Par	19 16
28	225	62⅛ ⅜	Shut	——	81¼	95½	——	18	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	2s. pm	Par.	19 16
Mar.																		
2	226½	62⅜ ⅛	Do.	——	81⅜	95⅜	——	Shut	——	——	62⅛	——	——	——	186	1s. pm	Par.	19 16
3	224¾	62⅝	Do.	——	81¼	95½	——	Do.	——	——	——	8 3-16th	——	——	186	Par	1s. dis	19 16
4	Shut	62¼ ⅛	Do.	——	Shut	95⅜	——	Do.	1⅛	——	——	8 3-16th	——	——	——	Par	1s. dis	19 16
5	Do.	62⅛ ⅛	Do.	——	Do.	95⅞	——	Do.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Par.	——	19 16
6	Do.	62⅜ ¼	Do.	——	Do.	96⅛	——	Do.	——	——	62¼	——	——	——	——	4s. pm	1s. pm.	19 16
7	Do.	62⅛ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96⅜	——	Do.	——	2	——	8 3-16th	——	——	——	5s. pm.	Par	19 16
9	Do.	62⅝ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96⅝	——	Do.	——	2¼	——	——	——	——	——	5s. pm	Par.	19 16
10	Do.	62½ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96⅜	——	Do.	——	2	——	——	——	——	——	4s. pm	Par.	19 16
11	Do.	62½ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96½	——	Do.	——	1¾	62¼	——	——	——	——	4s. pm.	Par.	19 16
12	Do.	62½ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96⅜	——	Do.	——	1¾	——	8 3-16th	——	——	——	4s. pm.	Par.	19 16
13	Do.	62⅝ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96½	——	Do.	——	1¾	62⅛	——	——	——	——	4s. pm	Par.	19 16
14	Do.	62⅝ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96⅜	——	Do.	——	1¾	——	——	——	——	——	4s. pm.	Par.	19 16
16	Do.	62½ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96¼	——	Do.	——	1¾	62¼	——	——	——	——	4s. pm.	Par.	19 16
17	Do.	62⅝ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96½	——	Do.	——	1¾	62⅜	8 3-16th	——	——	——	4s. pm.	Par	19 16
18	Do.	62⅝ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96⅞	——	Do.	——	1¾	62¼	——	——	——	——	4s. pm.	Par	19 17
19	Do.	62⅜ ½	Do.	——	Do.	96	——	Do.	——	1	——	8 3-16th	——	——	——	3s. pm	1s. pm	19 17
20	Do	62⅜ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	96	——	Do.	——	1¼	62¼	8⅛	——	——	——	3s pm	1s. pm	19 17
21	Do.	62½	Do.	——	Do.	95⅞	——	Do.	——	1¾	——	8⅛	——	——	——	4s. pm.	1s. pm	19 17
23	Do.	62⅝ ⅜	Do.	——	Do.	95⅞	——	Do.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	4s. pm.	1s. pm	19 17
24	Do.	61½ ⅝	Do.	——	Do.	95⅜	——	Do.	——	½	——	8⅛	——	——	——	3s. pm.	Par	19 17
25	holiday																	

N B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given, in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.